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NOTES ON  
THE CLARK FAMILY  
and  
RELATED FAMILIES

Compiled By  
David Sanders Clark

Washington, D.C.

1961



Gift 62  
Mr. David Sanders Clark  
Washington, D.C.  
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## PART

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Thomas, Anne, John, George, John, Anthony, John, Elizabeth)  
Atwater (John, Robert, Thomas, Christopher, John, David,  
John, Hannah) . . . . .  
Baldwin I (Robert, Richard, Henry, Sylvester, Sylvester,  
Sarah, Mary, Richard, Zachariah, Mary; John, Thomas,  
Richard, Timothy, Sarah) . . . . .  
Baldwin II (John, Sr., Joseph, Richard, Abigail, Thomas,  
Abigail) . . . . .  
Bartelame/Bartholomew (Claude, Jared, Ann) . . . . .  
Beach (Thomas, John, Thomas, Landa, Sarah) . . . . .  
Beard (Martha, John, Sarah) . . . . .  
Botsford (John, Richard, Edward, Henry, Elnathan, Elizabeth)  
Brown (Francis, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Eleanor) . . . . .  
Browne (Thomas, Nicholas, Sir William, Percy, Nathaniel,  
Hannah) . . . . .  
Bruen (Robert, Robert, Emma, Robert, Roger, Nicholas, Roger,  
Thomas, James, James, John, John, John, Obadiah, Mary) . . .  
Buckingham (Thomas, Samuel, Samuel, Samuel, Deborah, Abigail)  
Bunnell (William, Benjamin, Judith, Rachel) . . . . .  
Burwell (John, Samuel, Mary; Sarah) . . . . .  
Camp (John the Elder, Nicholas, Sr., Mary) . . . . .  
Canfield (Thomas, Sarah) . . . . .  
Crane (Phebe) . . . . .  
Denslow (Henry, Susannah) . . . . .  
Fenn (Benjamin, Sarah, Martha) . . . . .  
Fletcher (John, Elizabeth) . . . . .  
Foxe (John, William, Anne) . . . . .  
Fulwood (Robert, Robert, Anne) . . . . .  
Gibbard (William, Hannah) . . . . .  
Gifford (John, Elizabeth) . . . . .  
Glover (Henry, Mercy) . . . . .  
Gold (John, Nathan, Deborah) . . . . .  
Gunne (Richard, Richard, Eleanor) . . . . .  
Hawley (Hannah or Anne) . . . . .  
Hodge (John, Thomas, Daniel, Daniel, Benjamin, Benjamin,  
Mary Ann) . . . . .  
Holford (Walter de Toft, Roger de Toft, William de Toft,  
Henry, William, John, Thomas, William, Thomas, Thomas, Sir  
George, Sir John, Thomas, Dorothy) . . . . .  
Hooker (Thomas, John, Thomas, Rev. Thomas, Mary) . . . . .  
Kirby (John, Joseph, Margaret) . . . . .  
Lane (John, Isaac, Eleanor) . . . . .  
Lobdell (Simon, Joshua, Mary) . . . . .  
Mallory (Peter, Rachel; Eliphah) . . . . .  
Mansfield (Richard, Major Moses, Abigail) . . . . .  
Newton (Rev. Roger, Capt. Samuel, Thomas, Sarah) . . . . .  
Norton (John, Elizabeth) . . . . .

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the various factors that have shaped the development of the United States, including the role of the individual, the influence of the environment, and the impact of the social system. The author concludes by emphasizing the need for a balanced and objective approach to the study of history, one that takes into account all the relevant factors and perspectives.

The second part of the paper is a critical analysis of the various theories and methods used in the study of history. The author examines the strengths and weaknesses of each approach, and offers his own suggestions for improvement. He argues that a truly scientific approach to history must be based on a careful and systematic collection of facts, and that it must be open to the possibility of revision in the light of new evidence. The author also discusses the importance of the historian's own biases and prejudices, and the need for a high degree of self-awareness and objectivity.

The third part of the paper is a detailed examination of the role of the individual in the development of the United States. The author discusses the lives and achievements of several key figures, including George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. He argues that the actions of these individuals, while often influenced by the circumstances of their time, were also shaped by their own personal qualities and beliefs. The author concludes by emphasizing the importance of the individual in the creation of a better future for the United States.

The fourth part of the paper is a detailed examination of the influence of the environment on the development of the United States. The author discusses the impact of the physical environment, including the climate, the geography, and the natural resources. He argues that the environment has played a major role in shaping the course of American history, and that a full understanding of the United States must take into account the influence of these factors. The author also discusses the impact of the social environment, including the culture, the values, and the institutions. He argues that the social environment has also played a major role in shaping the course of American history, and that a full understanding of the United States must take into account the influence of these factors.

The fifth part of the paper is a detailed examination of the impact of the social system on the development of the United States. The author discusses the impact of the various social classes, including the wealthy, the middle class, and the poor. He argues that the social system has played a major role in shaping the course of American history, and that a full understanding of the United States must take into account the influence of these factors. The author also discusses the impact of the various social movements, including the abolitionist movement, the women's movement, and the labor movement. He argues that these movements have played a major role in shaping the course of American history, and that a full understanding of the United States must take into account the influence of these factors.



Phippen (Henry, John, Robert, David, Sarah, Gamaliel,  
 Mehitabel). . . . .  
 Platt (Simon, George, Richard, Sarah, Josiah, Mary, Josiah,  
 Josiah, Sarah). . . . .  
 Plumb ( John, Robert, Robert, John, Robert, John, Sr., Mary,  
 John, Jr., Samuel, Susanna) . . . . .  
 Preston (Adam, William, Mary) . . . . .  
 Prior (Roger, Alice). . . . .  
 Purchase (Thomas, Sarah). . . . .  
 Rich (Richard, Thomas, Richard, Richard, first Baron Rich,  
 Richard, Daughter \_\_\_\_\_) . . . . .  
 Royce (Robert, Jonathan, Mary). . . . .  
 Sale (John, Edward, Elizabeth). . . . .  
 Sayre (William, William, Francis, Thomas, Damaris). . . . .  
 Spinning (Humphrey, Mary) . . . . .  
 Tapp (Edmund, Ann). . . . .  
 Tomes (John, John, Alice) . . . . .  
 Tomlinson (George, Henry, Tabitha). . . . .  
 Vincent (John, Hannah). . . . .  
 Ward (Richard, Mary). . . . .  
 Watts (Richard, Eleanor). . . . .  
 Welles (Thomas, Robert, Gov. Thomas, Mary). . . . .  
 Wilmot (Benjamin, Ann). . . . .  
 Wood (John, Mary) . . . . .  
 Wooster (Edward, Sylvester, Nathaniel, Samuel, Mary). . . . .

The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. It is found that there is a general consensus that the use of the word "the" before a noun phrase is a marker of definiteness. However, there is disagreement as to what exactly definiteness is and how it is encoded in the grammar. Some researchers argue that definiteness is a binary property, while others argue that it is a scalar property. The paper then discusses the role of the word "the" in the grammar and how it is used to mark definiteness. It is found that the word "the" is used to mark definiteness in a wide range of contexts, including noun phrases, verb phrases, and adverbial phrases. The paper then discusses the role of the word "the" in the discourse and how it is used to mark definiteness. It is found that the word "the" is used to mark definiteness in a wide range of contexts, including noun phrases, verb phrases, and adverbial phrases.

## PART I

### THE CLARK FAMILY

#### Introduction

The notes on the following pages cover eleven generations, beginning with "Deacon" George Clark, our emigrant ancestor, who came to Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, and ending with the grandchildren of William Merritt Clark and Harold Terry Clark of Cleveland, Ohio.

For the first six of these generations in particular, the compiler has relied very heavily upon the painstaking research of the late George Clark Bryant, who devoted a truly impressive amount of effort over a period of many years to gathering and verifying information on the Clarks of Milford from official and private records.

Present day members of the family who do not find their particular branch described in these notes should consult Mr. Bryant's exceptionally well-documented book, Deacon George Clark(e) of Milford, Connecticut, and Some of His Descendants. This was prepared for publication after his death by the eminent genealogist Donald Lines Jacobus and published in Ansonia, Connecticut, in 1949.





"Deacon" George Clark was one of the founders of Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. In contemporary documents he is often called "Senior" to distinguish him from a younger man of the same name (perhaps a nephew or cousin) who settled in Milford the same year. Where he lived before this time, and the date of his arrival in New England, are still matters for conjecture, as no earlier record of him has yet been discovered. It seems probable, however, that he came from Hertfordshire, as did many of the town's first residents, particularly in view of the fact that the other George Clark is known to have owned land in the village of Great Munden in that county.<sup>2</sup>

A number of the Hertfordshire families who came to Milford sailed from England as a group, under the leadership of the Rev. Peter Prudden, on May 31, 1637. They landed at Boston the last day of July, considered but rejected an offer to settle at Dedham, and then proceeded to New Haven in April 1638, where house lots were allocated to them. Mr. Prudden's original party was soon augmented by earlier emigrants who had been living in Dorchester, Roxbury, and Wethersfield, and by some additional families who had come over later from Hertfordshire. Land near the mouth of the Wepawaug River, ten miles west of New Haven, was purchased from the Indians February 12, 1639, a church was organized on August 22, and in the late summer or autumn the work of laying out the new plantation of Milford was begun. It is possible that George Clark, Sr. crossed the Atlantic with Mr. Prudden in 1637. But the absence of any mention of him prior to November 20, 1639, when the Milford settlers held their first town meeting and included his name in a list of "free planters" who were granted the franchise, suggests that he was among the later arrivals.

In the new community he became a prominent, much respected, and prosperous citizen. After being admitted to membership in the Milford church, March 31, 1644, he was chosen Deacon in 1650, an office which he apparently held for forty years. At the time of the negotiations which led to the absorption of the Colony of New Haven by Connecticut, in accordance with the latter's Royal Charter of 1662, he and Thomas Welch were the two Deputies chosen to represent Milford. In this capacity he attended sessions of the New Haven General Court in May and

George Clarke Bryant, Deacon George Clark(e) of Milford, Connecticut, and Some of His Descendants (Ansonia, 1949), 3-6, 17-29, 35; Federal Writers' Project, History of Milford, Connecticut, 1639-1939 (Milford, 1939), 1-7; Isabel MacBeath Calder, The New Haven Colony (New Haven, 1934), 47, 74; Charles M. Andrews, The Colonial Period of American History (New Haven, 1936), 153, 158-160; Julius H. Tuttle, "Peter Prudden's Company and Colonial Affairs in 1637 and 1638," Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Publications, XVII (1915), 244-248; Edward E. Atwater, History of the Colony of New Haven (Meriden, 1902), map frontispiece; S. Allyn Peck, "Reverend Peter Prudden, Pastor and Founder of Milford, Connecticut, and His English Ancestry," The American Genealogist, XVI (July 1939), 1-28.

Bryant, 7-8. Mary Hubbard Livingstone Clark, wife of David Sanders Clark, is a descendant of George Clark, Jr., who is described in Milford records as "husbandman" and "farmer."





August 1664. Following the merging of the two colonies, he continued to represent the town as a member of the lower house of the Connecticut legislature at sixteen sessions, between April 1665 and October 1676. When he died at Milford June 10, 1690, he left an estate which was appraised at £1,581 6s. 10d.

Although Milford records refer to him as a carpenter, the quantity and variety of tools which are listed in the inventory of his estate suggest that he may have been a cabinetmaker as well. The inventory also shows that he owned a small library, consisting of one great Bible, three smaller Bibles, two divinity books, "one booke of Mr. Allens," "Records Arethmaticke," and 41 other books for which no titles are given. But the most unusual items of property in his possession (considering that this was in 17th century Connecticut, not Virginia) were five Negro slaves, valued in toto at £166, and an old Negro woman upon whom no value was set.<sup>3</sup>

There has been some uncertainty as to whether "Deacon" George was married twice, or only once. In the record of her admission to the Milford church on April 2, 1644, his wife's name is given as "Mary," but in all subsequent documents, including his will, wherein she is named as executrix, she is called Sarah. Though absolute proof is lacking, the available evidence leads to the conclusion that the church register is in error, and that Sarah, who died in Milford September 22, 1689, was his only wife, and thus the mother of all four of his children.<sup>4</sup> He had three sons and a daughter:

1. Thomas Clark, born about 1633. (See next page).
2. Sarah Clark, baptized April 7, 1644, who married Jonathan Law of Milford June 1, 1664, and died at Milford February 15, 1705/06. Their only child Jonathan Law, born at Milford August 6, 1674, was Governor of Connecticut from 1742 to 1750.
3. Samuel Clark, baptized in October 1645, who married, first, Mary Clark, daughter of George Clark, Jr., and, second, Sarah (\_\_\_\_\_) Northrup, widow of Samuel Northrup. He died in 1719.
4. George Clark, baptized April 30, 1648. (See Part I, p.8).

---

3

In a codicil to his will, dated August 18, 1688, "Deacon" George bequeathed to his married daughter Sarah "my Negro boy named Ishmael, desiring her to bring him up to reading & to set him at liberty when he comes to the age of thirty two years . . ., or if she please a little sooner." "Deacon" George also had a white apprentice, Samuel Phillips.

4

Bryant, 17-13.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-7070

TO THE EDITOR:  
I am writing to you regarding the article  
published in the *Journal of Polymer Science*,  
Volume 12, Number 1, pages 1-10, dated  
January 1973. The article is titled  
"The Effect of Temperature on the  
Mechanical Properties of Polyethylene".  
I am interested in the results of the  
experiments conducted at various  
temperatures, particularly at the  
low temperature range.

I have reviewed the data presented in  
your paper and find it very interesting.  
The results show a significant change in  
the mechanical properties of polyethylene  
as the temperature decreases. This is  
consistent with the known behavior of  
polymers at low temperatures. I am  
particularly interested in the data  
obtained at -100°C and -150°C.

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## LINES OF DESCENT FROM "DEACON" GEORGE CLARK TO MERRITT CLARK

At the present time members of our branch of the family are scattered across the United States, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast. But for about 250 years, from 1639 till late in the nineteenth century, their predecessors never resided more than a few miles from Milford, Connecticut. Clark men usually married local girls, some of whom were also descendants of the original Milford settler, "Deacon" George Clark. In the seventh generation five lines of descent from "Deacon" George all converged in the person of Merritt Clark (1815-1895), of Derby, Connecticut.

1

### LINE I - THE DIRECT MALE LINE

1. "Deacon" George Clark, died 1690.

2. Thomas Clark, eldest son of "Deacon" George and (probably) Sarah, was born about 1638, before his parents settled in Milford. Following the precedent set by his father, he served as Deputy from Milford to the Connecticut General Court at thirty-six sessions during the years 1683 to 1684, 1689 to 1698, and 1701 to 1704. From 1691 to 1698 he was Commissioner for Milford, a position similar to a Justice. After the counties were organized in 1698, he was appointed Justice of the Peace for New Haven County, and seems to have held that office until the expiration of his last term in 1719. With his brother George (See Line II) and others, he received a deed to the town of Wiantinque (New Milford) from Papetoo, Wempetoo, and twelve other Indians, for "£60 current money and £20 in goods at money prices" on February 8, 1702/03. According to his tombstone, he died at Milford October 23, 1719, aged 81. He married, first, May 20, 1663, probably at New Haven, Hannah Gibbard, who died November 4, 1703 (See GIBBARD); and, second, Grace (Judson) Prudden, who was born at Stratford, Connecticut, February 19, 1651, and died at Milford in January 1723/24, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Porter) Judson and widow of Samuel Prudden. His first wife was the mother of all seven of his children, among whom were:

a. Samuel Clark, born August 4, 1666. (See Line II).

b. George Clark, born August 31, 1673. (See below).

c. Joseph Clark, born March 4, 1676/77. (See Line III).

In his will "Deacon" George bequeathed to "my son Thomas Clark for y<sup>e</sup> Use of his s<sup>d</sup> son George Clark y<sup>e</sup> sum of Twenty pounds in Money to buy Books for him if he proves capable of learning & his father bring him up at y<sup>e</sup> College, or to help to maintain him there, otherwise for y<sup>e</sup> Use of any others of his sons y<sup>t</sup> may prove more fit for learning."<sup>2</sup>

1

Bryant, 35-38, 47-48, 62-63, 88-89, 140-141; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LIV (October 1900), 385; MS. Notes by William Merritt Clark, 1947.

2

Bryant, 21.





3. George Clark, fifth child of Thomas and Hannah (Gibbard) Clark, was born in Milford August 31, 1673, and died there between March 22, 1725/26, the date of his will, and April 27, the date of probate. He married at Milford, January 3, 1705/06, Sarah (Beard) Buckingham, widow of John Buckingham (See BEARD). A bill of sale given January 28, 1726/27 by "George Clark, The Second of ye name in Milford," conveys to "my Kinsman James Beard, of Milford," for the sum of £90, "one Negro Woman, aged about Thirty years, named Peggy, and one Negro Girl, about Six months old, and now at the breast of Peggy." George and Sarah had seven children, including

4. Thomas Clark, of Milford, who was born August 29, 1715, baptized September 4, 1715, and died in 1774 (before July 23). He married his cousin Deborah Buckingham (See Line IV, and BUCKINGHAM in Part II), by whom he had ten children.

5. Elisha Clark, their eighth child, born at Milford October 19, 1755, lived in the section of the town which is now called Woodmont. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. On August 17, 1832, in support of his claim for a pension, he made a sworn declaration, in which his military service was described as follows;

In the month of March 1776 in s<sup>d</sup> Milford he entered as a substitute for David Platt of s<sup>d</sup> Milford, a Company of militia commanded by Capt. Smith of Derby - part of the Company was composed of men drafted in Milford & part of men drafted in Derby - and after s<sup>d</sup> Company was formed it was marched to New York & thence to Brooklyn on the West end of Long Island & thence back to Milford & he served on said tour in s<sup>d</sup> Company as aforesaid for the term of two months. Benjamin Ho-illegible, perhaps Hotchkiss/ of Milford was Lieut of s<sup>d</sup> Company - but he does not remember the name of the Colonel to whose Regt s<sup>d</sup> Company belonged. The tour aforesaid is proved by Ephraim Strong and Samuel Clark.

In the forepart of the summer of 1776 in s<sup>d</sup> Milford he enlisted for six months in a Company of State troops commanded by Capt. Samuel Peck of s<sup>d</sup> Milford and served said six months as a Corporal in s<sup>d</sup> Company - & soon after s<sup>d</sup> Company was raised it marched to New York - and was employed at & about New York until New York was taken possession of by the common enemy, - after which event s<sup>d</sup> Company went to Harlem, & from thence to White plains; & after the battle at White plains s<sup>d</sup> declarant returned to Milford. Major Porter was the Major, & Col Douglass & Col Arnold were the Colonels of the Regiment. This last tour can be proved by Oliver Bryan & Elijah Bryan of s<sup>d</sup> Milford.

In the fall of 1777 when the whole body of the militia were called out to oppose and stop the progress of the army commanded by Gen<sup>l</sup> Burgoyne, he went as a private from s<sup>d</sup> Milford in a company of militia commanded by Capt Jehiel Bryan





and he served for six weeks in s<sup>d</sup> Company which went to Red Hook in the State of New York & was employed against the common enemy until after the surrender of Gen<sup>l</sup> Burgoyne; after which s<sup>d</sup> Company returned to s<sup>d</sup> Milford: s<sup>d</sup> Company belonged to a Regiment commanded by Col Benj<sup>n</sup> Fenn of s<sup>d</sup> Milford. This last tour of service can be proved by Ep<sup>m</sup> Strong & Jehiel Bryan. . . .

He never received any written discharge but always served out the tour for which he engaged.

This declaration, with various supporting documents, is now among the Revolutionary War Pension Records in the National Archives. Also preserved there is an account book for Capt. Samuel Peck's Company which shows that Corporal Elisha Clark received a £3 bounty, £1 2s. for "Gun & Accutraments Blanket & Nap Sack," and £12 12s. 1d. in pay, after his service in 1776. One month's pay was £2 4s. Connecticut records state that he marched with Capt. Jehiel Bryan's Company "to aid the Continental Army at Peekskill" October 5, 1777, and that he was discharged October 27.<sup>3</sup>

On January 14, 1777 he married Sarah Beach, who survived him. (See BEACH). He died at Milford May 30, 1840, in his 86th year. They had eight, possibly nine, children, including

6. Nehemiah Clark, born at Milford January 13, 1784, who married Sarah Clark October 25, 1810 (See Line II), and settled in North Milford (now Orange), Connecticut. Both were stricken with a fever and died at Orange early in 1820, only eight days apart; Sarah on January 3, and Nehemiah on January 11. He was then not quite 36, and his wife only 33. They left three young sons, and a baby daughter who was less than nine months old.

7. Merritt Clark, their third son, was born at North Milford December 4, 1815. (See Part I, p.10).

#### LINE II<sup>4</sup>

1. "Deacon" George Clark, died 1690.

2. Thomas Clark, born about 1638, died 1719, married Hannah Gibbard. (See Line I).

3. Captain Samuel Clark, second child and eldest son of Thomas and Hannah, was born at Milford August 4, 1666, and baptized October 9, 1670. Various documents refer to him as Samuel Clark "the merchant."

3

Henry P. Johnston, ed., The Record of Connecticut Men in the Military and Naval Service during the War of the Revolution, 1775-1783 (Hartford, 1889), 523. See also pp. 406, 408, 654, and 660.

4

Bryant, 35-38, 43-45, 56-57, 81-82, 140-141; Information supplied by Mr. Bryant to David Sanders Clark, February 24, 1936.

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About 1695-96 he married Mehitable (Phippen) Ford, widow of Thomas Ford. (See PHIPPEN). He was chosen Ensign of the Milford First Company in October 1714, Lieutenant in May 1718, and Captain in May 1719. In May and October 1716, May and October 1717, May 1718, and May 1721, he represented Milford in the Connecticut General Assembly. He served as Auditor of the Colony in 1718, and as a Justice of the Peace from 1722 until his death at Milford, May 28 (or 29), 1725, in his 59th year. As he left an estate valued at £10,373 9s. 10½d., it is evident that he was a man of considerable wealth for his day.

4. Captain Thomas Clark, third of the ten children of Samuel and Mehitable, was baptized at Milford May 5, 1700, and died there June 6, 1774, in his 75th year. The colonial records list him as Lieutenant of the First Company at Milford in October 1748, and as Captain in May 1750. He was Deputy from Milford to the General Assembly in May 1753, October 1754, January and March 1755, and May 1765. From 1746 to 1764 inclusive, he was a Justice of the Peace for New Haven County. He married, first, at Milford December 15, 1725, Susannah Woodruff, who died December 11, 1742, in her 36th year, and, second, Sarah Newton. (See NEWTON). He had seven children by his first wife, and three by his second.

5. Elias Clark, the youngest child, was born at Milford October 30, 1752. He became the first Deacon of the church at North Milford (now Orange), Connecticut, and died there July 17, 1817. On December 31, 1778 he married Abigail Clark (See Line III), by whom he had seven children, including

6. Sarah Clark, born October 9, 1786, who married Nehemiah Clark at Orange October 25, 1810. (See Line I). She died at Orange January 3, 1820. Their third son was

7. Merritt Clark, born December 4, 1815.

LINE III<sup>5</sup>

1. "Deacon" George Clark, died 1690.

2. Thomas Clark, born about 1638, died 1719, married Hannah Gibbard. (See Line I).

3. Joseph Clark, sixth and youngest son of Thomas and Hannah, was born at Milford, Connecticut, March 4, 1676/77, baptized March 11, 1676/77, and died there February 9, 1758. Like his grandfather, he was a Deacon of the Milford church. He and his wife Mary Platt (See PLATT) had four children. ...

4. Daniel Clark, the youngest, who also served as Deacon, was born at Milford February 9, 1715/16, baptized April 8, 1716, and died at Milford March 24, 1737, aged 71. He married Abigail Buckingham. (See BUCKINGHAM and Line V). They had five children, including

5

Bryant, 35-38, 48-49, 64-65, 81-82, 140-141.







5. Abigail Clark, who was born at Milford December 14, 1754, and died at Orange, Connecticut, November 2, 1842. On December 31, 1778 she married Elias Clark. (See Line II).

6. Sarah Clark, born 1786, died 1820 (See Line II), married Nehemiah Clark (See Line I).

7. Merritt Clark, born December 4, 1815.

#### LINE IV<sup>6</sup>

1. "Deacon" George Clark, died 1690.

2. George Clark, youngest child of "Deacon" George and brother of Thomas (See Line I), was baptized at Milford, Connecticut, April 30, 1648, and died there July 19, 1734, in his 87th year. In May 1693 he was chosen Ensign of the Milford train band. Later he represented Milford at many sessions of the Connecticut General Assembly, serving fourteen times in all, during the period 1708 to 1725. He married, first, about 1677, Deborah Gold (See GOLD), who was admitted to the First Church of Milford with him in September 1696. She died at Milford June 2, 1697, just after giving birth to her ninth child, Silence. He married, second, Rebecca (Phippen) (Baldwin) Prince, who died October 17, 1712 (See PHIPPEN), and, third, Phebe (Nichols) Knell, widow of Isaac Knell. Phebe was baptized November 12, 1671, and died between August 30, 1732 and April 4, 1734. She bore George Clark a tenth child when he was nearly 66 years old.

3. Silence Clark, daughter of George and Deborah, baptized at Milford June 6, 1697, died after 1763. She married, first, May 20, 1714, Samuel Buckingham, who died December 29, 1749 (See BUCKINGHAM), and, second, Ebenezer Smith, baptized at Milford January 31, 1691/92, who died in 1763. By her first husband she had eleven children. The second was

4. Deborah Buckingham, born March 22, 1718, who married Thomas Clark. (See Line I). She died July 25, 1808.

5. Elisha Clark, born 1755, died 1840, married Sarah Beach. (See Line I).

6. Nehemiah Clark, born 1784, died 1820 (See Line I), married Sarah Clark (See Line II).

7. Merritt Clark, born December 4, 1815.

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6

Bryant, 35, 40-43, 62-63, 88-89, 140-141; Rev. F. W. Chapman, The Buckingham Family (Hartford, Conn., 1872), 45.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1891

LINE V<sup>7</sup>

1. "Deacon" George Clark, died 1699.

2. George Clark, baptized 1648, died 1734, married Deborah Gold.  
(See Line IV).

3. Silence Clark, baptized 1697, died after 1763, married  
Samuel Buckingham. (See Line IV).

4. Abigail Buckingham, their third child, born November  
19, 1720; married Daniel Clark. (See Line III). She died August 27,  
1805.

5. Abigail Clark, born 1754, died 1842. (See Line III),  
married Elias Clark (See Line II).

6. Sarah Clark, born 1786, died 1820 (See Line II), married  
Nehemiah Clark (See Line I).

7. Merritt Clark, born December 4, 1815.

---

7

Bryant, 35, 40-43, 49, 64-65, 81-82, 140-141; Chapman,  
Buckingham Family, 45.





Merritt Clark, son of Nehemiah and Sarah (Clark) Clark, was born at Grassy Hill in North Milford (now Orange), Connecticut, December 4, 1815. He had two brothers, Elias and Nehemiah, and a sister Sarah. When he was four years old, both parents died of a fever, and the four orphans were placed in the care of various relatives. He was raised in Orange by his maternal aunt Esther Merwin, wife of Nathan Merwin. Among the events of his childhood which he particularly remembered in later years were the annual muster of the militia on the New Haven Green and the visit of Lafayette in 1825. Each of the children received a thousand dollars from their parents' estates. His aunt saved his portion, which he used as initial capital for starting in business. After serving an apprenticeship, chiefly under Nathan Merwin in New Haven, he became a carpenter and builder. His brother Nehemiah also learned the building trade, while his other brother Elias went to the Yale Divinity School and became a Congregationalist minister. His sister Sarah married Ezra Candee, and raised two daughters and a son who had brilliant record in the Navy during the Civil War.

In November 1839 Merritt Clark came to Derby, Connecticut, to build a house for a Dr. Colburn, and soon decided to settle there. "He was a handsome young man, fond of music, and played the flute in the Congregational Church on Sunday."<sup>2</sup> But after his marriage on October 27, 1841 to Mary Ann Hodge of Derby, the daughter of a prosperous landowner and seedsman (See HODGE), "his musical tastes were dormant, as his wife disliked both music and Congregationalism and raised her whole family as low church Episcopalians."<sup>3</sup>

At Derby he formed a partnership with another builder under the name of Hotchkiss, Clark & Co. In 1845 they erected the Second Congregational Church on Elizabeth Street for \$6,000. He and his brother also built the first house in the adjoining town of Ansonia, a new community named after Anson G. Phelps of Phelps Dodge & Co., which erected copper and brass mills there. Hotchkiss, Clark & Co. subsequently merged with The Derby Building and Lumber Co. About 1858 Mr. Clark sold his interest in the latter, but continued for some time to act as its representative in various matters throughout the state.

In 1860, just before the Civil War, he bought a coal yard at Derby Docks on the Housatonic River. All the bins were full; and in a few months the price of coal rose rapidly. This timely investment proved to be a major turning point in his career. Acting with great energy and keen judgment, he proceeded to expand his coal business with notable success,

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1

This account is based mainly on biographical notes written by Merritt Clark's grandson, William Merritt Clark, in 1947. Other sources used were Evening Transcript, Souvenir History of Derby and Shelton, Connecticut (Derby, 1896) 66; Bryant, 196-198; family records.

2

Wm. M. Clark, Notes.

3

Ibid.





re-invested some of his profits in real estate and divers industrial concerns, and became one of the leading citizens of the community.

In 1878 he turned over the coal business to his sons George and William, and thereafter concentrated his attention primarily on improving his real estate holdings, either by renovating existing structures, or erecting new buildings, the principal one being a business block in nearby Shelton, Connecticut, that was given his name. The rest of his time was largely devoted to the affairs of various corporations of which he was a director or with which he had financial connections, and particularly to the Birmingham National Bank, of which he served as a director for more than 30 years.

A severe illness in 1886 impaired his health to such an extent that he was forced to curtail most of his activities. Retirement was galling to a man of his energetic temperament, however. So in 1893, having somewhat regained his strength, he began participating actively in business affairs again, put a bankrupt industrial enterprise back on its feet, and continued active until his death at Derby on December 24, 1895, shortly after his 80th birthday.

The Souvenir History of Derby and Shelton, published in 1896, recorded his passing and commented:

The first presidential ballot cast by Mr. Clark was for William Henry Harrison, whose grandson received one of his last votes. In politics he was always a staunch Republican, but party enthusiasm never hampered his independent criticism. A vigorous, intelligent independence in all matters was always one of his marked characteristics. . . . /His life was/ conspicuous for its energy, labor, absolute honesty and success in all things.

"In appearance he was a handsome fine old country gentleman in his later years," wrote his grandson William Merritt Clark, who had vivid boyhood memories of him.

Life had always been a serious matter with him and he had no sense of humor and rarely laughed or smiled. For years he subscribed to the New York Tribune and his political and economic ideas largely followed those of Horace Greeley.

He possessed a strong family feeling and had his three sons build their homes on parts of his farm on Academy Hill near the paternal Old Homestead. The farm provided milk, eggs, butter and other farm produce for all four families. During his lifetime the labor was largely Irish immigration. Heating of the home was by base-burner coal stoves, although central heating was installed in the newer houses. Illumination was by kerosene lamps with gas-lights installed just before his death.

He was always temperate in habits. Never touched alcoholic drinks nor used tobacco.





His greatest recreation and enjoyment was to spend a day at "Salt Water" as the expression was. He would take fourteen or more of the family for a picnic and day at Merwin's Point (now Woodmont) for swimming and clamming.

It was a Patriarchal family system for two decades. Sunday afternoons and holidays the whole family of twenty or more gathered at the old home. The Saturday baking in an old brick oven to provide for such a host was a formidable preparation. The family always baked their own bread, made their own butter, and had their own rye ground into flour and even made their own yeast. They were largely an independent self-contained unit.

Children of Merritt and Mary Ann (Hodge) Clark:

1. Emily Clark, born in Derby, Connecticut, June 9, 1843. (See Part I, p.17.)
2. Mary Elizabeth Clark, born in Derby February 4, 1845, died in Ansonia, Connecticut, January 9, 1930. Married at Derby, June 14, 1866, Edson Lewis Bryant, son of Socrates and Jerusha (Terrell) Bryant, who was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, February 7, 1842, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, November 3, 1917.

Children:

(i) Mary Edna Bryant, born January 6, 1868, died March 15, 1868.

(ii) Annie Elizabeth Bryant, born January 12, 1869, died November 3, 1930. Married at Ansonia, Connecticut, October 15, 1891, Theodore Wells Bassett, son of Theodore Bassett.

(iii) George Clarke Bryant,<sup>4</sup> born in Ansonia January 8, 1873, died at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N.Y., August 28, 1947. Graduated from Yale 1895, Yale Law School 1897. Judge of Ansonia City Court 1899-1911. Director of Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., of Ansonia, manufacturers of heavy machinery, 1904-1943, and Secretary 1918-1943. President of Naugatuck Valley Morris Plan Bank; President of Ansonia National Bank 1938-1947. President of Rimmon Water Company. Chairman of Ansonia Chapter, American Red Cross, 1917-1926. Author of Deacon George Clark(c) of Milford, Connecticut, and Some of His Descendants. Married at Ansonia, December 7, 1898, Florence Adele Farrel, born in Ansonia September 13, 1877, daughter of Franklin and Lillian (Clark) Farrel.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-7070

TO: [Name]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]  
FROM: [Name]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]

RE: [Subject]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

3. George Benjamin Clark,<sup>5</sup> born in Derby October 25, 1846, died in Derby December 22, 1913. Graduated from Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1863. Coal dealer, initially in partnership with his father. Director Derby Savings Bank, 30 years. Selectman for Derby, 5 years. Street Commissioner, 2 years. Judge of City Court, Derby, 6 years. Officer, Connecticut National Guard, Company B, Second Regiment. Married at Bridgeport, Connecticut, October 17, 1882, Caroline Justina Birdseye, born in Shelton, Connecticut, April 27, 1847, died in Derby May 24, 1918, daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Hubbell) Birdseye.

Children:

- (i) Ethel Birdseye Clark, born in Derby November 5, 1884, Married at Derby, April 5, 1919, Lieutenant Jonathan Knight Bacon, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1887, died at Stratford, Connecticut, November 12, 1924, son of Frederick and Mary (Stubbs) Bacon.

Child:

- (1) Jonathan Knight Bacon, born in Derby November 13, 1921, died May 1, 1922.
- (ii) Mildred Rebecca Clark, born in Derby January 14, 1888. Married at Derby, June 30, 1914, Harold Ralph Bacon, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1889, son of Frederick and Mary (Stubbs) Bacon.--Mr. Bacon graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University 1910. President and Director of The Housatonic Public Service Company, 20 years. Director Derby Savings Bank. President Derby Public Library. Trustee Oak Cliff Cemetery. President Birmingham Water Company. Trustee Griffin Hospital. Warden St. James Church.

Children:

- (1) Ralph Clark Bacon, born February 10, 1917, died February 15, 1920.
- (2) Benjamin Hodge Bacon, born in Derby September 20, 1918. Dartmouth 1936. President and owner of The Bacon Printing Company. Director Birmingham National Bank. Corporator Derby Savings Bank. Vice-President Birmingham Water Company. Vice-President Printing Association of Connecticut. Trustee Oak Cliff Cemetery. Trustee Griffin Hospital. Vice-President Community Chest. Director Zoning Board. Vestryman St. James Church.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
JANUARY 1964

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
AND THE DIVISION OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RE: A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE  
RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
DURING THE YEAR 1963

Very respectfully,  
SIGNED: [Signature]



Married at Scarsdale, New York, September 15, 1942, Eugenia Young, born in Tuscomb, Alabama, March 26, 1920. Children: (a) Jonathan Clark Bacon, born January 11, 1951; (b) Ann Caroline Bacon, born August 1, 1954.

4. Julia Virginia Clark,<sup>6</sup> born in Derby September 21, 1848, died in Ansonia January 18, 1922. Married at the Church of the Ascension in New York City, April 23, 1875; William Ridgway Steele, born in Manchester, England, April 7, 1846, died in Ansonia September 22, 1912, son of William and Margaret (Ridgway) Steele.

Children:

- (i) William Julian Steele, born April 29, 1876, died January 20, 1878.
- (ii) Julia Margaret Steele, born September 28, 1877, died January 12, 1957.
- (iii) Emily Isabel Steele, born October 29, 1879, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 27, 1927. Married, September 12, 1912, Archibald Walker, of Easthampton, Massachusetts.

Child:

- (1) Virginia Emily Walker, born March 31, 1915. Married Wilfred Greenwood, June 24, 1950. Daughter: Cynthia Louise Greenwood, born July 9, 1951.
- (iv) Annie Bassett Steele, born January 4, 1881, died June 19, 1883.
- (v) Mary Clark Steele, born November 26, 1889. Lives in Ansonia.

7

5. Charles Edward Clark, born in Derby March 18, 1850, died in Derby May 25, 1913. Joined staff of The Birmingham National Bank as a teller February 12, 1866. Promoted to Assistant Cashier June 22, 1880, and named Cashier January 15, 1884. "Mr. Clark's term in this office covered a period of over twenty-nine years which included the Spanish War, and several periods of financial distress. During his stewardship the bank more than doubled its total assets, with loans increasing proportionately." Vice-

6

Information on Julia Virginia Clark and her descendants was supplied by Miss Mary C. Steele, November 1961.

7

Birmingham National Bank, One Hundred Years of Commercial Banking, 1848-1948 (Derby, 1948), 17; Souvenir History of Derby and Shelton, 29.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE EDITOR:  
I am writing to inform you of the results of our recent experiments on the reaction of [unclear] with [unclear]. The reaction proceeds via a [unclear] intermediate, as evidenced by the formation of [unclear] and [unclear]. The rate of reaction is first order in [unclear] and second order in [unclear].

Yours faithfully,  
[unclear]

Enclosed for you are three copies of the manuscript of the paper, and one copy of the figures.

I am sure that you will find the results of interest, and I look forward to your comments.

Very truly yours,  
[unclear]

P.S. I have also enclosed a copy of the letter from [unclear] dated [unclear].

I am sure that you will find the results of interest, and I look forward to your comments.

Very truly yours,  
[unclear]

P.S. I have also enclosed a copy of the letter from [unclear] dated [unclear].

I am sure that you will find the results of interest, and I look forward to your comments.

Very truly yours,  
[unclear]

P.S. I have also enclosed a copy of the letter from [unclear] dated [unclear].

I am sure that you will find the results of interest, and I look forward to your comments.

Very truly yours,  
[unclear]

president and director of The Birmingham National Bank and the Home Trust Co. Director of the Ousatonic Water Co., the Derby Silver Co., Star Pin Co., Derby Gas Co., Birmingham Water Co., Shelton Water Co., and Shelton Co. Treasurer and director of Derby Street Railway Co., and the Derby and Shelton Board of Trade. Treasurer of the Town and City of Derby for many years. Member and vestryman of St. James Episcopal Church. Married at New Haven, Connecticut, October 21, 1874, Lillie Hawkins, born at Morristown, New York, September 15, 1853, daughter of Moses Hall and Elizabeth (Palmer) Hawkins.

Children:

8

- (1) Frank Merritt Clark, born in Derby August 11, 1877, died January 21, 1939. Cashier of The Birmingham National Bank, December 8, 1913 to June 14, 1938. Married at Derby, June 12, 1907, Mary Sterling Atwater, born in Derby July 21, 1878, daughter of William Charnley and Isabella Canfield (Sterling) Atwater. She died October 24, 1942.

Children:

- (1) Charles Merritt Clark, born in Derby March 7, 1909. Vice-president of The Birmingham National Bank. Married Georgette Breckenridge Anderson at Brooklyn, New York, May 29, 1931. Children:  
(a) Merritt Charnley Clark, born in New Haven June 20, 1934, married Paula Dianne Penhale at St. Thomas, Ontario, November 25, 1961; (b) Patricia Stoddart Clark, born in New Haven August 6, 1938.
- (2) Marguerite Clark, born in Derby July 13, 1910, died May 23, 1911.
- (3) Sterling Atwater Clark, born in Derby July 28, 1912. Partner, James F. Street Co., Providence, R.I. Married Helen Marion Quinn at Ansonia April 11, 1942. Children: (a) Ronald Sterling Clark, born in Derby September 7, 1943; (b) Peter Atwater Clark, born in Derby March 9, 1946.
- (4) Richard Charnley Clark, born in Derby June 9, 1915. With Reach, McClintock & Humphrey, Boston, Mass. Married at Cambridge, Mass., October 8, 1938, Lydia LeBaron Johnson, daughter of Reginald Hathaway Johnson. Children: (a) Lydia LeBaron Clark, born in Virginia January 15, 1944; (b) Richard Charnley Clark, Jr., born in Cambridge,

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the  
American Red Cross, held at the Hotel  
Adlon, Berlin, on the 15th of June, 1915,  
the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the American Red Cross  
be authorized to accept and administer  
the funds donated to it by the  
Government of the United States of America

for the purpose of providing relief  
to the victims of the war in Europe,  
and to the victims of the war in Asia,  
and to the victims of the war in Africa

and to the victims of the war in the  
Middle East, and to the victims of the  
war in the Balkans, and to the victims  
of the war in the Caucasus

and to the victims of the war in the  
Siberia, and to the victims of the war  
in the Far East, and to the victims  
of the war in the Pacific

Witness my hand and the seal of the  
American Red Cross, this 15th day of  
June, 1915.



Mass. January 8, 1946; and (c) Nathaniel Goodwin Clark, born February 28, 1953.

(5) Margery Clark, born in Derby June 30, 1918, died December 19, 1920.

(ii) Emma Adelaide Clark, born in Derby August 25, 1879. Married in New York City September 1, 1903, Philip Edmund Mock, born in New York City August 16, 1881, son of Richard and Emma (Lampert) Mock.

(iii) Ralph Hodge Clark, born in Derby April 24, 1888. Married at New York City, March 1, 1918, Katherine (Atwater) Stone, born in Derby December 5, 1879, daughter of William Charnley and Isabella Canfield (Sterling) Atwater. She had married, first, John Stone.

Child:

(1) Philip Shelton Clark, born in Derby June 19, 1920. With Federal Paper Board Co. Married Annette Stone at Ossining, New York, February 13, 1960.

6. William Jared Clark, born in Derby July 20, 1854. (See Part I, p.18).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

RECEIVED

1954

1954

1954

1

Emily Clark, daughter of Merritt and Mary Ann (Hodge) Clark, was born in Derby, Connecticut, June 9, 1843. The eldest of six children, she outlived all the others except her sister Mrs. Bryant. When she died at her father's old home on Academy Hill, April 5, 1927, about two months short of her 84th birthday, the local paper reported her passing with the regretful comment that Derby had lost one of its "best known and most beloved citizens." "Her whole life," said the Sentinel,

had been so marked by good works and kindness that she was affectionately known as "Aunt Emily" to a large number of people. All through the years she had been a loyal and devoted member of St. James' Episcopal church. Almost invariably was she at the services; no unfavorable weather would keep her from church. The famous sewing school at St. James was a matter of special interest to her. She had been a member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for many years. Her membership came through the service in the Revolutionary war of her great grandfather, Elisha Clark of Milford. While she was deeply interested in these organizations, her relatives and friends will recall how many birthdays were remembered with an appropriate gift. Her thoughts constantly ran to giving pleasure to others.

Miss Clark was gifted with a remarkable memory. All those interested in local history sought her out for information. This she gladly gave, and most accurately. She was one of the few people who knew the exact location of the very first church in Derby. Her mind was a storehouse of anecdotes and family history. In her early years she spent much time with her grandparents, Benjamin and Anne (Bartholomew) Hodge of Derby. There she came in contact with many old people, whom she was able to describe, and to recall what they had told her.

She was buried in the old Episcopal cemetery on Elm Street, April 8, 1927.

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1

Bryant, Deacon George Clark(e), 196.

2

Ansonia Evening Sentinel, April 6, 1927.





William Jared Clark, General Electric Company executive, and authority on electric railways, was born in Derby, Connecticut, July 20, 1854. Youngest of the six children of Merritt and Mary Ann (Hodge) Clark, he left high school at the end of his second year, when only 14. But his lack of formal education and technical training was more than counter-balanced by an unusual combination of assets - boundless energy, tenacity, and marked ability as a statistician, coupled with a flair for salesmanship and an extraordinary talent for winning friends and getting along with people in business and politics.

Upon leaving school he took a job as a clerk in what was then called the Derby Post Office, but subsequently re-named Birmingham. For a while he gave some thought to becoming a newspaperman, and tried his hand at being a country correspondent. In 1872 he entered the employ of the coal company owned and operated by his father and brother George. He was admitted as a partner three years later, and retained his connection with the firm, henceforth known as Merritt Clark & Sons, till 1888.

Meanwhile, in 1879, he received a temporary appointment as Postmaster of Birmingham. He was formally appointed January 21, 1880, reappointed January 23, 1884, and served until February 9, 1888.<sup>2</sup> Through his efforts a free delivery service was established, and the office was provided with the best and most modern equipment available.

In 1881 three attempts were made to break into the safe at the Birmingham Post Office, and a number of other Connecticut post offices were burglarized. By the following spring the total of reported burglaries had risen to thirty-five, yet every effort by the State authorities to seize the perpetrators, or even to learn their identity, had been a failure. When Louis A. Newcome, the Post Office Inspector for the New York District, launched an investigation in April 1882, Mr. Clark volunteered to assist him in tracking down the burglars. The pursuit lasted about a year and a half, and was not without danger, as he discovered when he narrowly escaped being poisoned with arsenic. With his help, however, Newcome was finally able to pin the crimes on a gang

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1

T. Commerford Martin and Stephen Leidy Coles, The Story of Electricity (New York, 1919), I, 161-163; Electrical World, LXXIX (January-June 1922), 666; General Electric Review, XXVI (February 1923), 120-121; Harold C. Passer, The Electrical Manufacturers, 1875-1900 (Cambridge, Mass., 1953), 249, 266, 267, 273, 322, 323; John Winthrop Hammond, Men and Volts: The Story of General Electric (Philadelphia, c1941), 132, 285, 288, 292; New York Times, December 14, 1922 (which implies incorrectly that Mr. Clark's date of death was December 13); Testimony given by William Jared Clark, July 15 and 17, 1919, in Federal Electric Railways Commission, Proceedings (Washington, 1920), I, 135-145, and 228-247; The National Civic Federation Review, II (July-August 1906), 4, 6; Samuel Creutt and Ambrose Beardsley, The History of the Old Town of Derby, Connecticut (Springfield, Mass., 1880), 791; family records; Post Office Dept. records, National Archives.

2

Although he owed his original appointment to a Republican President, Mr. Clark retained his postmastership during Grover Cleveland's administration until early in the election year of 1888, when he was replaced by a "deserving Democrat."

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1900. The names are given in alphabetical order of their surnames. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1900 are: [illegible names]

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headed by a certain Paddy Ryan of New York City.

Mr. Clark's work was so effective in the Ryan case that thereafter the Post Office Department frequently called upon him to act as a postal inspector. In this capacity he investigated Star Route frauds, a mail robbery of the Chicago and St. Louis Post Office route in 1886, frauds in the Brooklyn Post Office, a Jersey City Post Office burglary, and other cases of a similar character.<sup>4</sup> During these investigations he travelled widely and made the acquaintance of many people in various parts of the country, thereby establishing contacts which were to prove invaluable in later years.

In 1882, in Ansonia, Connecticut, Mr. Clark gave a demonstration of personal courage, which was long remembered:

A white girl, the daughter of an Ansonian, had been outraged by a colored man. Shortly following the assault the assailant was caught, and a mob tying a rope about his body, drew him through the streets. Mr. Clark came upon the crowd in west Ansonia, somewhere near Crescent street, and learning the nature of the demonstration, jumped to the side of the negro, and drawing a revolver threatened anyone who attempted to further molest him. The crowd stood at bay at the challenge, and the man was finally lodged in the lock-up, given a fair trial and sentenced to a long term of years in state prison.<sup>5</sup>

Living in Ansonia at this time was William Wallace, inventor of a successful arc lamp, and owner of a prosperous brass and copper products and wire company, which was one of the first concerns in the United States to manufacture dynamos.<sup>6</sup> A genial, kindly man, always willing to help others, Mr. Wallace advised Mr. Clark to look into the commercial possibilities of electric street railways - then a virtually new field for business enterprise. Thus encouraged, Mr. Clark and a small group of stockholders organized the Derby Street Railway Co., which was incorporated March 19, 1885.<sup>7</sup> The charter which he and an associate, H. Holden Wood, secured from the Connecticut Legislature authorized the

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3

Louis A. Newcome, Capture of the Paddy Ryan Gang of Burglars (New York, 1887); The Derby Transcript, July 6, 1887.

4

On August 24, 1887 The Derby Transcript reported: "Postmaster Clark is attending to the recent post office burglary in Union City."

5

Ansonia Evening Sentinel, December 13, 1922.

6

Carl W. Mitman, "William Wallace," Dictionary of American Biography, XIX, 376-377.

7

U.S. Census Office, Report on the Transportation Business in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890 (Washington, D.C., 1895), XIX, Part I, 705.





building of what is said to have been the first electric street railway in the world intended for freight traffic as well as passengers - a line three miles long connecting mills in Ansonia and Birmingham with the Derby Docks on the Housatonic River, where freight could be transferred to a steamboat bound for New York. The Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was hired to give advice on the laying of the roadbed, and in 1887 a contract for the equipment was made with the Van Depoele Electric Manufacturing Company of Chicago. As it was thought that the railway would be primarily engaged in hauling freight, the rolling stock ordered consisted of a primitive electric locomotive called a "freight motor,"<sup>8</sup> a half-dozen freight cars, and three passenger cars. The latter were single-ended, with motors placed in a cab on the front platform.

While the railway tracks were being laid, a horse car line was also under construction, and something of a race developed to see which could be put in operation soonest. Since Mr. Clark was exceedingly anxious that the electric railway be first, he made several trips to Chicago to confer with Charles J. Van Depoele, who had designed the equipment which was on order, and to talk with officials of the Van Depoele Company. These visits led to the discovery that the company was in serious financial straits, despite the fact that it could claim to have equipped more street car lines in the United States and Canada than all of its competitors combined.<sup>9</sup>

At the urgent request of Mr. Van Depoele and the management of the company, Mr. Clark undertook to find some way out of its financial difficulties. His initial attempt to work out an arrangement with Frank J. Sprague, who was installing an electric street railway system in Richmond, Virginia, was unsuccessful.<sup>10</sup> But not long afterwards he succeeded in selling Van Depoele's electric railway patents to the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of Lynn, Massachusetts, then headed by Charles A. Coffin. Commenting on the transaction many years later, Mr. Clark said:

This deal was consummated on Washington's Birthday of 1888, at Boston. It being a holiday, Mr. C. A. Coffin . . . took more time than usual at the luncheon table, and he turned on me with this statement, "Clark, I never would have made that deal which I did make with you this morning, if I did not consider the possibilities of electric lighting exhausted to-day." . . .

The country was filled with series of arc-lighting stations,

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8

A photograph of this "freight motor" will be found on page 18 of Highlights and Contrasts of One Hundred Years, a pamphlet published by the Derby Savings Bank in 1946.

9

C. Bowie Millican, "Charles Joseph Van Depoele," Dict. of Am. Biog., XIX, 168-169; Passer, Electrical Manufacturers, 232.

10

Frank J. Sprague, "Past, Present and Future of Electric Traction," Electrical World and Engineer, XLIII(March 5, 1904), 464.





which meant very little in the way of investment. That was the erecting of a central station, with new machines, and the hanging of some wire in the air and putting out some arc lamps. The possibility of direct current low-tension was appreciated, but you could not go great distances with that, probably only in the hearts of the large cities. The alternating current had not come along. So, seemingly, he had good grounds for making that statement. . . .<sup>11</sup>

As a result of the sale, Mr. Van Depoele became a member of the Thomson-Houston engineering staff, and, on March 28, 1888, Mr. Clark joined the company as its first Railway Sales Agent.

In April 1888 the Derby electric street railway, which had encountered various delays, commenced operation. The anticipated freight business did not materialize, and was abandoned after a two year trial; but as a passenger carrier it enjoyed a fair degree of success.<sup>12</sup> Mr. Clark's brother Charles served as treasurer, and he himself retained an interest in the company until it was sold about 1896 or 1897. This activity soon became completely secondary to his work for Thomson-Houston, however.

In his new role as sales agent, his initial task was to purchase a street railway which could be used for demonstrations. By early summer a mile and a half of track at Crescent Beach, a seashore resort between Boston and Lynn, had been acquired and electrified; and two cars were in readiness to give rides to potential buyers. Unfortunately, Thomson-Houston electricians, who had never previously built motors specifically for railway use, equipped the 10-horsepower motors in both cars with copper commutator brushes - a mistake which soon put Mr. Clark's powers of salesmanship severely to the test. John Winthrop Hammond, in his book, Men and Volts, tells the story as follows:

On the evening of July 3, 1888, a party of five men registered at Young's Hotel in Boston. Three of them were directors of the newly organized electric railway company of Des Moines, Iowa. The other two were Thomson-Houston sales agents, Theodore P. Bailey and William J. Clark. The clerk on duty handed Clark a note which he and Bailey read with dismay. They managed to conceal their feelings from their three prospective customers through dinner, and made an appointment with them for next morning. Alone together, Bailey and Clark exchanged looks of consternation. Their guests had come

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<sup>11</sup>

Federal Electric Railways Commission, Proceedings, I, 140.

<sup>12</sup>

In 1888 it carried less than 177,000 passengers; in 1895, 1,033,977. The horse car line succumbed to competition almost immediately, and in 1889 its tracks and franchises were taken over by the electric railway. - Evening Transcript, Souvenir History of Derby and Shelton, 26.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
JANUARY 1950

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Enclosed for the Board of Trustees are two copies of the report of the Department of Chemistry for the year 1949. The report contains a summary of the work of the department during the year, a list of the faculty, and a list of the students. The report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trustees.

The Department of Chemistry is pleased to have the opportunity to report on its work to the Board of Trustees. The department has been very fortunate in having a very successful year, and we hope that the report will be of interest to the Board.

Very respectfully,  
[Signature]  
Chairman of the Department of Chemistry



east expressly to see the first Thomson-Houston road at Crescent Beach, where they expected to be taken the next day. But the note announced briefly that the motors on both cars at Crescent Beach had burned out and the cars were not yet back in service. . . . The copper brushes were working havoc, and the cars might not be running for two or three days. What should they do with their prospects? The next day was a holiday and Clark and Bailey suggested a sight-seeing trip for their guests before starting for Crescent Beach. First they visited Nantasket Beach, which proved so delightful that they missed their return boat and had to wait two hours for the next one. At lunch the service was painfully slow, although the westerners were fortunately unaware of the covert signals passing between Clark and the waiter. After lunch the visitors were persuaded to go out to Bunker Hill, which they might not have another opportunity of seeing. On their return the carriage broke down, and the driver devoted himself endlessly to searching for a lost bolt in the road, while the close of day drew on. When they finally got back to Boston, it was too late to visit Crescent Beach, and the unsuspecting Des Moines directors agreed to postpone the trip until morning. Returning to their Hotel, Clark and Bailey were greeted by another note. It said simply: "Motors replaced. Crescent Beach road running beautifully." It had been delivered early that morning!

They lost no time in getting to Crescent Beach the following day. The cars behaved perfectly on every trip. The Des Moines men were greatly impressed, and signed a contract with Thomson-Houston in due course.<sup>13</sup>

Soon after this incident, the reliability of Thomson-Houston motors was materially increased by using long-lasting carbon commutator brushes, in lieu of copper - a change suggested by Van Depoele. Sales of street railway equipment began to soar. By 1890 the company's business in this field had grown from practically nothing to nearly \$4,000,000 a year, and orders from customers were outstripping production capacity.<sup>14</sup> In addition to his highly successful activities as sales agent, Mr. Clark was instrumental in securing from the Connecticut Legislature certain amendments to the company's original charter which removed restrictions that had been hindering its expansion. An immediate result of this feat was a sensational rise in the price of Thomson-Houston stock from about \$150 to over \$350 per share.<sup>15</sup>

A leading competitor of Thomson-Houston was the Edison General Electric Company of New York, formed in 1889 from a number of separate companies which Thomas A. Edison had organized for the manufacture and sale of his inventions. Mr. Clark happened to be with Mr. Coffin one

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<sup>13</sup>

Hammond, 133-134.

<sup>14</sup>

Eugene Griffin, "The Foundation of the Modern Street Railway," Electrical World and Engineer, XLIII(March 5, 1904), 455.

<sup>15</sup>

Martin and Coles, Story of Electricity, I, 162.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE  
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

FOR THE YEAR  
1900

CHICAGO  
1901

PRINTED BY THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO

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day when a telegram from New York brought word that the Edison Company was to have a building in the Wall Street district, all its own, "as a part of its new and far-reaching plans." This produced a reaction which Mr. Clark long afterwards described for a reporter. His story does not make particularly entertaining reading, but is worth recording as an illustration of the close and cordial relationship which existed between Coffin and himself.

Mr. Coffin . . . handed the despatch to me, munched away at his lunch - always an apple, you know - and said:

"Billy, it isn't nice to libel Edison that way. He may have to spend his time a 'reaching' - of course, he does - it isn't 'new.' As for reaching 'far' - it isn't half far enough to tickle Pierpont Morgan!"

. . . Somehow the Chief's jesting did not sound so laughy. That night, he went to New York, taking me with him; but till we were at our Windsor Hotel breakfast, next morning, Edison Building was not mentioned. Then he remarked - more jocular in tone than in look: "I guess I will take a peep at the new and far," and a moment later added: "Morgan must be a glutton for punishment - plucky old boy, isn't he? And some challenger, I'll say! Challenge; that's what that building is."

"Good partner-picker, Edison is," I said.

"Billy, go mesmerize him into picking me!"

"Why not?" said I.

"Forget it!" said he. I'd never seen C.A. testy before." 16

It was Mr. Clark's belief that this episode marked the beginning of Mr. Coffin's efforts to negotiate with his rivals, which culminated in the merger of the Thomson-Houston and Edison companies and the formation of the General Electric Company in 1892, with Coffin as its president.

In 1893 Mr. Clark was named Manager of the General Electric office in Cincinnati, where he could keep in close contact with the various street railway projects then underway in the Middle West. The following year he was promoted to General Manager of the Railway Department. For a considerable period thereafter, though based in Schenectady, he was almost constantly on the move. By his own account, he averaged 70,000 miles of travel annually, and crossed the continent 14 times in a single year. Recalling this phase of his career, the Wall Street Journal said:<sup>17</sup>

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16

Undated clipping from Wall Street Journal.

17

December 19, 1922.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
JANUARY 1964

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
AND THE FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES

RE: A PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A  
NEW DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

AND TO REORGANIZE THE  
EXISTING DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

AND THE FACULTY OF THE  
DIVISION OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES



That was the day when local franchises for electric power - for lighting and for trolleys - became prizes that were fought for. Diplomacy and all its beguilements worked overtime. And the continuous record was that where competition got one authorization, William J. Clark landed two or a dozen. He became the phenomenon - so J. P. Morgan's partner, J. Hood Wright wrote of him. And all due, as he himself insisted, to having accumulated worth-while acquaintances.

Occasionally, however, there were disappointments, as in the case of the Capital Traction Co., in Washington, D.C., which he afterwards recounted as follows:

The quick snap and jolt of the cable car was more dangerous than electric cars [and apt to cause accidents]/. . . .

Their main lines [in Washington] were, all of them, operated by cable for years. The cable house was located about where the Municipal Building now is, and in 1894 - I think it was - it was burned down. I came here in a hurry to try to help them out of their difficulty, and I thought I had accomplished wonders. I thought I saw a way in which they could start with new operation, as a cable road, within two weeks, because I found cable-winding machinery; I found a generator which could be attached as a motor to operate this winding machinery, and I thought the then electric-lighting company had sufficient current to spare so that they could throw up a shed there and start operations; but when I reached the executive offices of the company - Mr. Dunlop was then president; Mr. Glover, of the Riggs National Bank, was vice president; and I think Mr. Carl was the chief engineer of the property - I was surprised to find that this wonderful thing I had to suggest, out of which we were not going to make very much money, was not what they wanted, for . . . they were anxious to get rid of their cable, to reduce, among other things, this accident account.<sup>18</sup>

More productive was a trip to Cuba in 1895 to investigate the condition of public utilities, commerce, and manufacturing. The next year he was called to Milwaukee to make an appraisal of electric railway and lighting property, which is said to have been the first extended physical evaluation of a large public utility corporation ever completed in this country. Two sets of figures were computed: one giving the "exact reproduction less depreciation cost," the other "the cost of constructing a similar system to the same extent over the same streets . . . in accordance with the best of modern practice."<sup>19</sup> His work was highly complimented by the United States Circuit Court, to which it was presented; and the plan he adopted has since been frequently followed by other

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18

Federal Electric Railways Commission, Proceedings, I, 246.

19

Ibid., I, 244.





analysts. During the business recession in the summer of 1896 he enlisted the aid of company personnel, men from student courses, young engineers, and supply salesmen to make a careful survey for General Electric of the activities and condition of all of the street railways in the United States. In 1897, after Frank J. Sprague received a contract to build the South Side Elevated in Chicago, Mr. Clark followed him to London, to secure a sub-contract for 240 electric motors. Presumably on this same trip, he visited Glasgow, where he inspected the first street railway line which was about to be electrified there.

When the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898, Mr. Clark was retained by the War Department as an expert on Cuban affairs, a position which brought him into close contact with the Secretary of War. In this capacity he was called upon to make recommendations which served as the basis for putting the electrical facilities of Cuba in order after U.S. forces occupied the island. At war's end he published a 514-page encyclopedic reference work entitled Commercial Cuba, A Book for Businessmen, in which data acquired from personal observation was combined with facts and statistics painstakingly collected from many diverse sources. 20

In 1899, because of the growing volume and importance of General Electric's export business, Mr. Clark was appointed General Manager of the Foreign Department. His selection was announced by Eugene Griffin, the First Vice-President, in a letter dated January 5 addressed to the entire General Electric organization, which said in part:

Mr. Clark has been connected longer with electric traction work than any man in the Commercial Department of this or any other electric company in the United States. His indefatigable energy, extensive and detailed knowledge of the business, his wide-spread acquaintance with street railway men throughout the United States, and in fact, throughout the world, have gained for him hosts of strong friends, whose good wishes he will take with him from the position he has so long filled with such distinguished ability, energy, tact and success, to his new field of work, which includes a very large and growing railway business extending over the entire globe.

I know that all the employees of this Company will join with its officers in wishing him, what we all know he will have, every success in his administration of our Foreign business.<sup>21</sup>

For the next seven years, Mr. Clark spent most of his time abroad. He established the London office of General Electric, and was instrumental in re-organizing the British Thomson-Houston Company. At the request of certain people connected with the War Office, he gave considerable study to the possibility of coupling up the tramway systems of Great Britain so that they could be used as an auxiliary means of military transport if

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20

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898.

21

General Electric Review, XXVI, 121.





necessary, but came to the conclusion that this was completely infeasible. His acquaintance among prominent members of the electrical industry extended to all the major capitals of Europe, where he was considered an authority on electric railways and electrical manufacturing conditions. When General Electric was threatened by serious competition from German manufacturers, he went to Berlin and by making good use of his contacts was able to conclude an alliance with the erstwhile competitors. In May 1905 he represented the United States government at the International Railway Conference held in Washington.

Mr. Clark remained in charge of the Foreign Department until December 26, 1905, when he was named Manager of the Traction Department, a new organization set up by General Electric to deal with the electrification of steam railroads. From this time on his headquarters were at the New York office of the company.

This transfer did not put an end to his travels, however. In October 1905 the National Civic Federation, which then numbered among its officers August Belmont, Samuel Gompers, Oscar S. Straus, Grover Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie, and Charles W. Eliot, decided to make a survey in order to "determine impartially and scientifically the relative merits of private and public ownership of public utilities."<sup>22</sup> Gas, electric lighting and power, water, and street railways were selected as targets for study, and a Committee of Investigation was charged with carrying out the project. This consisted of twenty-one men, among whom was Mr. Clark. The Committee first took to the field in March 1906 and submitted its final report in the spring of 1907. In the course of their work, the members visited Wheeling, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, and a number of other American cities. Mr. Clark and fifteen of his colleagues also spent considerable time in Great Britain, where particular attention was paid to street railways under public operation, an arrangement which did not then exist in the United States. In addition, during 1906 and 1907, he served as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the National Civic Federation, and was therefore largely responsible for providing the funds necessary to conduct the investigation.<sup>23</sup>

As Manager of the Traction Department, Mr. Clark made many confidential studies for General Electric, receiving his instructions direct from Mr. Coffin, the president of the company, with whom he continued on close terms. During and immediately after the First World War, however, practically all of his time was devoted to the preparation of data on foreign commercial, industrial, and business conditions for the Federal government, first for military purposes, and later to aid in the expansion of U.S. foreign trade. Sometimes the problems posed to him could be readily answered from a book on his library shelves, as in the case of a request from the Surgeon General's X-ray experts who needed to know

<sup>22</sup>

National Civic Federation, Commission on Public Ownership and Operation, Municipal and Private Operation of Public Utilities (N.Y., 1907), Pt. I, Vol. I, 12.

<sup>23</sup> Photographs of Mr. Clark and other members of the investigating committee will be found in The National Civic Federation Review, II (July-August 1906), 2, 5, and III (September 1907), 4.





the voltages on which their X-ray apparatus would have to operate in France. But exhaustive research was usually required. Particularly valuable to the government was the information he was able to provide on the corporate relations and interconnections of German manufacturers and their associates and subsidiaries in the United States.

In 1922 General Electric consolidated the functions of the Traction and Railway Departments into a single organization, henceforth known as the Railway Department, of which Mr. Clark was named Advisory Manager.

Always a Republican in politics, he worked actively for the National Committee in the campaigns of 1880, 1884, 1896, and 1904. During the course of his long career in the electrical industry, he was admitted to membership in a number of professional and business organizations, including the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Electric Light Association, the American Electro Chemical Society, the New York Electrical Society, and the American Electric Railway Association. He also served as a director of several concerns, and in 1906, perhaps longer, was president of the Perforated Music Roll Company of New York. In 1907 and 1908 he was in charge of the bureau which secured the reopening of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

According to a biographical sketch published in 1919, the feature of his whole career which gave him the greatest satisfaction was "the selection and training of many promising young men, some of whom today occupy most important positions both with the General Electric Company and elsewhere in the electrical industry, or who have become wealthy and retired." <sup>24</sup>

Although not in robust health during the last six or seven years of his life, he continued to go to his office at 120 Broadway until about three weeks before his death. He died at his home, 251 West Ninety-Second Street, in New York City, on December 12, 1922.

He married, first, September 27, 1877, at Ansonia, Connecticut, Mary Josephine Terry, daughter of Dr. William and Maria Roxana (Slocumb) Terry, who was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, May 4, 1857; and died in Ansonia October 22, 1944.<sup>25</sup> They separated in 1888, and were later divorced.

On October 26, 1910, he married, second, at New York City, Blanche Allen McCollum, daughter of Silas Wright and Ella Kate (Allen) McCollum, who was born in Lockport, New York, January 25, 1875.

Children of William Jared and Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark:

1. William Merritt Clark, born in Derby March 9, 1880(See next page).
2. Harold Terry Clark, born in Derby Sept. 4, 1882(See Part I, p.32).
3. Robert Lincoln Clark, born in Derby Apr. 29, 1885(See Part I, p.33).

<sup>24</sup>Martin and Coles, I, 162.

<sup>25</sup>For an account of Mary Josephine Terry and her ancestry see David Sanders Clark, Notes on the Terry Family and Related Families (Wash., 1957)





William Merritt Clark, authority on glass making, eldest son of William Jared and Mary Josephine Terry Clark, was born in Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1880. In 1888 his parents separated, and he and his two brothers, Harold and Robert Lincoln, went with their mother to live in the home of their maternal grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. William Terry. After eight years with the Terrys in Ansonia, Mrs. Clark and the boys moved to New Haven, where William prepared for college at Hillhouse High School. He was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1901, spent a few months at Niagara Falls, New York, doing electro-chemical development work, and then enrolled at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a year of post-graduate study. This was followed by additional study at the Polytechnikum in Zurich, Switzerland, the University of Berlin, and the Technical School in Charlottenburg. From 1903 to 1906 he resided in London as managing director of the Automatic Vending Company, Limited, and for the next five years was with the sales department of the General Chemical Company in New York City.

On January 5, 1912 he entered the employ of the General Electric Company as a chemist at the Niles Glass Works in Niles, Ohio. In 1914 he was promoted to Manager of the Fostoria (Ohio) Glass Works, and in 1915 was given a similar assignment at the Newark (Ohio) Reflector Works. Later that same year he was named Manager of the Euclid Glass Division in Cleveland. Soon after moving to Cleveland, he was appointed Manager of the Glass Technology Laboratory at Nela Park, a position which he held from 1916 to 1941.

When the First World War cut off the supply of high-quality lenses from Germany, the Laboratory, under Mr. Clark's direction, co-operated with Bausch & Lomb and other manufacturers to develop optical glass suitable for range finders, binoculars, periscopes, and similar instruments needed by the armed forces. In addition he did technical work connected with the production of glass-lined shells. For several years, beginning in 1924, he was also Manager of the Pitney Glass Works in Cleveland, a large plant where light bulbs were manufactured. Feeling, however, that there was a need for greater application of scientific principles to glass manufacture, he sought and received permission to give up this second position as of September 1, 1927, in order that he might devote his entire time to technical problems in the Laboratory.

Mr. Clark's research specialty was glass for incandescent lamps. He was recognized as one of the foremost authorities in this field, and

Information from files of Lamp Division, General Electric Company, courtesy of Miss Catherine Truhan; Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School, Class of 1901, Class Book (New Haven, 1901), 34, Triennial Record, 44, Sexennial Record, 87, Decennial Record, 97, Quindecennial Record, 112, Vicennial Record, 122-123, The Second Twenty-Five Years, 37-38; Paul W. Keating, Lamps for a Brighter America (N.Y., 1954), 122; Portland Press Herald, August 22, 1950; Cleveland Plain Dealer, August 21, 1950; Representative Clevelanders (Cleveland, 1927), 70; family records.





is credited with having contributed greatly to the utility and efficiency of the products of General Electric's Lamp Department.

After reaching the retirement age established by the company, he remained with the Lamp Department as a consultant in the Patent Section of the Law Division until June 30, 1944.

For a time Mr. Clark served as representative of the American Ceramic Society on the National Research Council. He was also a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Society of Glass Technology, the Society of Chemical Industry, and the Society of Incas.

Mr. Clark married Flora Kelsey, daughter of Dr. Wilbur F. and Maria (Smith) Kelsey, at Lee, Massachusetts, June 4, 1910. She was born September 26, 1884.

He died at his summer home in South Portland, Maine, August 20, 1950, as the result of a coronary occlusion. Mrs. Clark died in Lenox, Massachusetts, April 27, 1955. Both are buried in Lee, Massachusetts.

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Children of William Merritt and Flora (Kelsey) Clark:

1. Lincoln Harold Clark, born in New Rochelle, New York, December 11, 1910. Graduated from Wesleyan University 1933. Studied at University of Grenoble and University of Munich. A.B. in Business, M.B.A., and Ph.D. (1940), University of Chicago. Assistant Professor of Business Administration, U. of Maryland, 3 years. On staff of War Production Board, 2 years, during World War II. From 1945 to 1948 with U.N.R.R.A., first as marketing consultant, then chiefly responsible for planning and ultimately naming the international relief organization CARE. Marketing consultant to United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, summer 1948. Professor of Marketing, University of Tennessee, 1948-1952, and New York University, 1952-56. Since 1956 full-time Director of the Wallace Clark Center of International Management, New York University. Married at Intervale, New Hampshire, July 23, 1938, Alice Lee Hardenbergh, daughter of Clarence Morgan and Margaret Baxter (Nichols) Hardenbergh, born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 9, 1911, B.A. Bryn Mawr 1932, M.A. in Public Administration, University of Minnesota 1939.

Children:

- (i) Terry Nichols Clark, born in Chicago, Illinois, November 26, 1940.

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2

Information supplied by Mrs. Lincoln H. Clark, Ralph S. Tyler, Jr., Mrs. John M. Deely, Jr., and William T. Clark.





- (ii) Emily Shepley Clark, born in Washington, D.C.,  
December 4, 1942.
  - (iii) Katrina Hardenbergh Clark, born in North Conway, New  
Hampshire, August 23, 1945.
  - (iv) Esther Kelsey Clark, born in Knoxville, Tennessee,  
May 4, 1951.
2. Marion Kelsey Clark, born in Warren, Ohio, February 21, 1913.  
A.B. Smith 1936. Married at Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1939,  
Ralph Sargent Tyler, Jr., born in Cleveland July 28, 1906,  
an attorney.

Children:

- (i) Alice Campbell Tyler, born in Cleveland December 30,  
1940. Attending Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri.
- (ii) William Clark Tyler, born in Cleveland March 23, 1943.  
Now at Ohio Wesleyan University.
- (iii) Rae Sargent Tyler, born in Cleveland August 19, 1945.  
At Emma Willard School, Troy, New York.
- (iv) Ralph Sargent Tyler, III, born in Cleveland February  
7, 1947.

3. Lorraine Crosby Clark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 17, 1918.  
A.B. Smith 1940. Married at Cleveland, December 28, 1942,  
John Martin Deely, Jr., son of John Martin and Mary (Sedgwick)  
Deely, born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, August 27, 1917. He  
graduated from Williams in 1938 and attended Harvard Business  
School for one year before entering the Army.

Children:

- (i) John Clark Deely, born and died in Cleveland December  
7, 1944.
- (ii) Philip Sedgwick Deely, born in Pittsfield February  
20, 1947.
- (iii) Roger Lincoln Deely, born in Pittsfield June 25,  
1949, died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, October 4,  
1949.

4. William Terry Clark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 23, 1920.  
B.S. Yale 1941. M.B.A. Harvard Graduate School of Business  
Administration 1947. In Navy 1941-46. Security Analyst, Cld  
Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., 1947-48. Member of invest-  
ment department of law firm of Hale and Dorr, 1948-52. Joined

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

LECTURE NOTES

BY

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CHICAGO, ILL.

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investment staff of Glens Falls Insurance Company, Glens Falls, New York, in 1952; appointed Secretary 1955; promoted to Financial Vice President and Secretary 1961. Married at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, January 10, 1948, Vicary Gratton, daughter of William John and Esther (Stone) Gratton, born in New York City January 17, 1921, B.E. Simmons 1941.

Children:

- (i) Vicary Kelsey Clark, born in Beverly, Massachusetts, November 26, 1948.
- (ii) William Gratton Clark, born in Beverly January 25, 1950, died there April 25, 1950.
- (iii) Caroline Merritt Clark, born in Beverly July 29, 1951.
- (iv) Christine Gratton Clark, born in Glens Falls, New York, October 22, 1954.
- (v) William Merritt Clark, born in Glens Falls October 22, 1954.
- (vi) Cynthia Terry Clark, born in Glens Falls February 9, 1957.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
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NOTE: A detailed account of Harold T. Clark's many-faceted career is now in preparation. When it is completed, a copy will be sent to recipients of these Notes on the Clark Family for insertion at this point, in place of the following outline. - D.S.C., December 1961.

Harold Terry Clark,<sup>1</sup> Cleveland attorney and civic leader, second of the three sons of William Jared and Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark. Born in Derby, Connecticut, September 4, 1882. Attended public school in Ansonia and Hillhouse High School in New Haven. A.B. Yale 1903; Phi Beta Kappa. LL.B Harvard 1906.

Joined legal staff of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey in Cleveland, Ohio, August 1, 1906. Admitted as partner January 1, 1913. Assistant to Bernard M. Baruch, chairman, War Industries Board, 1918. Attached to American Commission to Negotiate Peace, in Paris, 1919. After completing 25 years as partner, withdrew from Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, January 1, 1938, in order to have more time for his numerous educational, charitable, and civic interests, and for his family. Opened own office at 1670 Union Commerce Building, where he has since been specializing in corporate and probate law. Vice-president of Cleveland Bar Association, 1922.

As of autumn 1961 has been director of Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company for 39 years, director of Fisher Foods, Inc. (a large grocery chain) for 40 years, and director and president of the Lakeside & Marblehead Railroad (a shortline important to the Ohio steel industry) for 41 and 37 years respectively. Also currently director of Cleveland Quarries Co., Rayen Co., Silica Chemicals, Inc., and Cleveland Stone Co. Formerly director or officer of numerous other corporations, trustee of the Society for Savings (now Society National Bank), and director of Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

President and trustee Leonard C. Hanna, Jr. Fund; trustee of Hinman B. Hurlbut Trust; vice-president and trustee of John Huntington Benevolent Trust; and secretary and trustee of Horace Kelley Art Foundation, John Huntington Art and Polytechnic Trust, and John Huntington Fund for Education. Served on distribution committee of the Cleveland Foundation.

President of Cleveland Museum of Art since 1949, and trustee since 1929. Founder, past secretary and president, and current chairman of the board, Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Trustee of Cleveland Institute of Art, the Western Reserve Historical Society, Western Reserve Academy, Cleveland Society for the Blind, and the Regional Association. Former

---

1

The most entertaining and perceptive description of Mr. Clark's career and personality yet written is "The Pattern of a Lifetime: A Biography of My Father," by his daughter Margaret, in A Book of Biographies by Wellesley Students (Wellesley, Mass., 1947), 7-55. Unfortunately this ends with the year 1945. Other data will be found in Who's Who in America, 1942-43 through 1960-61 editions; Yale Alumni Magazine, June 1958, November 1959, and November 1961; and all volumes of History of the Class of 1903, Yale College (New Haven, 1906-53).





trustee of Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, Cleveland Humane Society, Legal Aid Society, Karamu House (a settlement house for Negroes), Ohio State Museum in Columbus, Dunham Tavern Historical Museum in Cleveland, American Foundation for the Blind, and American Foundation for Overseas Blind. Chairman, Board of Control, Cleveland Zoological Park, 1940-1956. Chairman of citizens committee which secured approval by voters of \$57,000,000 program of public improvements for Cleveland metropolitan area, 1946. Also former member of Ohio State Library Board, and councilor of the American Association of Museums.

Decorated by King Albert of Belgium as Chevalier of the Order of Leopold I, February 22, 1919; and appointed Officer of the British Empire by King George VI in 1946 for services to Britain during World War II.

Recipient of the Cleveland Medal for Public Service from the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, 1945; special Centennial Award from Northwestern University, 1951; the Mikel Medal of the American Foundation for the Blind, 1953; the Distinguished Service Award of the Cleveland Community Chest, 1956; and the Charles Eisenman Award of the Jewish Community Federation, 1958. During the past 16 years he has received honorary degrees from the five leading colleges in Greater Cleveland: an HH.D. (Doctor of Humanities) from Western Reserve University, 1945; an LL.D. from Baldwin-Wallace College, 1951; an L.H.D. (Doctor of Humane Letters) from Case Institute of Technology, 1957; an LL.D. from Fenn College, 1957; and an LL.D. from John Carroll University, 1961. It is believed that he is the first person to be so honored by all five institutions.

"Perhaps no other man now active here has lent his energies, his abilities and his broad sympathies to so many good causes," said the Cleveland Press in 1949.<sup>2</sup> And a few months later<sup>3</sup> it commented:

What amazes most of his associates is the real work Clark does. When Clark is on a committee or is named chairman, Clark works, does things. He is not there in name only. . . . He views public acclaim as far less important than public accomplishment.

In 1961 the Cleveland Plain Dealer published an historical review of Cleveland's growth from 1796 to the present, in which Mr. Clark's achievements are summarized as follows:

The imprint of Harold T. Clark on Greater Cleveland is indelible. The works that have resulted from his leadership and philanthropy can be seen all over the community.

Ever since he came here as a young lawyer from his native Connecticut, close to the turn of the century, Clark has made certain that Cleveland grew culturally as well as industrially. To name all of the things that have benefited from his efforts would be to list nearly every worthwhile movement in this city in the last 50 years - museums, educational institutions, parks

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<sup>2</sup>November 12, 1949.

<sup>3</sup>  
February 6, 1950.

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and recreational facilities, benevolent organizations.

Among the monuments to Clark's vision and leadership are the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Karamu House, the Cleveland Foundation, Western Reserve Academy, the Cleveland Zoo, the Western Reserve Historical Society, and the giant Metropolitan Park System.

Conservation and the safeguarding of natural beauty and resources in Cuyahoga County and throughout Ohio owe much of their success to Clark. And he has done notable work for orphans and for the blind and deaf.

All of these activities -- and many more -- have been helped by Clark's judicious use of money -- his own and that of others.

Clark's philanthropies, about which he never speaks, are uncounted. His management of charitable funds and trust funds, including the great Leonard C. Hanna Jr. Fund, which has distributed millions, mainly to the art museum, will for generations continue to bring education and the arts to Greater Clevelanders. 4

Mr. Clark married, first, in Cleveland, on November 22, 1911, Mary Ermina Sanders, daughter of William Brownell and Annie Eliza (Otis) Sanders. She was born in Cleveland March 18, 1885, and died there December 16, 1936. 5

On April 6, 1940, he married, in Cleveland, Marie Odenkirk.

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4 Cleveland Plain Dealer, Education Service Department, The Story of Cleveland, 58.

5 For an account of Mr. Clark's first wife and her paternal ancestry see David Sanders Clark, Notes on the Sanders Family and Related Families (Washington, D.C., 1956).



Children of Harold Terry and Mary (Sanders) Clark:

1. David Sanders Clark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 9, 1914. Antioch College 1932-33. A.B. Yale 1936, Phi Beta Kappa. A.M. in History, Harvard 1939. Member, Yale Archaeological Expedition, Dura-Europos, Syria, 1931-32. Research Assistant, The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, 1936-37. History Master, Redding Ridge School, Redding Ridge, Connecticut, 1941-42. Analyst, U.S. Navy Dept., Washington, D.C., July 1942 - July 1943. On active duty with Navy as Ensign and Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR, from July 9, 1943 to June 20, 1946. Awarded Naval Unit Citation. Promoted to Lieutenant, USNR as of August 1, 1946 and remained in Naval Reserve (though not again called to active service) until honorably discharged May 25, 1954. Civilian employee, successively, of Navy Dept., Dept. of Defense, and Dept. of the Air Force, from June 1946 to date. Since February 1954, Technical Advisor, Headquarters, United States Air Force. Married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 28, 1941, Mary Hubbard Livingstone, daughter of Robert Bruce and Grace Litchfield (Jacobs) Livingstone, born in Pasadena, California, August 21, 1914, A.B. Stanford 1936, B.S. Simmons 1937.

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Children:

- (i) David Livingstone Clark, born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1942. At Yale, Class of 1964.
  - (ii) Jonathan Sanders Clark, born in Bethesda, Maryland, December 28, 1944.
  - (iii) Mary Hubbard Clark, born in Washington, D.C., October 23, 1949.
2. Mary Ermina Clark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 5, 1918. A.B. cum laude Smith 1939. Married in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, December 27, 1945, Harry Thomas Schultz, son of Harry L. and Lorine (Scanlon) Schultz, born in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, February 23, 1916, A.B. Dartmouth 1937, M.A. Harvard 1946, Ph.D. Harvard 1953, now Professor of English at Dartmouth College. He was a Captain in the U.S. Army Armored Forces during World War II.

Children:

- (i) Mary Ermina Schultz, born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 28, 1946.
- (ii) Elizabeth Terry Schultz, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, November 10, 1948.
- (iii) Helen Otis Schultz, born in Hanover August 4, 1950.





(iv) Martha Clark Schultz, born in Hanover July 10, 1952.

(v) Lucia Sanders Schultz, born in Hanover June 24, 1954.

3. John Terry Clark, born in Cleveland April 16, 1919. B.A. Yale 1941, Phi Beta Kappa. LL.B. University of Michigan 1949.

"Upon his graduation from Yale John volunteered for service on June 27, 1941 and was sent to the Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Wolters, Texas. During training he suffered a sun stroke, was hospitalized for several weeks and on July 21, 1941 received an honorable discharge on Medical grounds.

"After the United States entered World War II on December 8, 1941 John again tried to volunteer, this time in the Air Force. Because of the previous medical discharge it took nearly a year and repeated examinations to secure permission from the Army doctors. On December 10, 1942 he was accepted for re-enlistment and thereafter served in the Air Force for over four years and three months. He first was trained as a pilot on smaller planes and then took special training to qualify as a flight engineer on a B-29. The War ended shortly after the completion of this training but John re-enlisted so that he might be sent to Clark Field near Manila, Philippine Islands, where he spent several months. He received an Honorable Discharge on March 28, 1948 as 1st Lieutenant, Headquarters Squadron, 313 Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy), 13th Air Force."<sup>1</sup>

In recent years he has been living in and near San Francisco, California.

4. William Sanders Clark, born in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, December 28, 1920. A.B. Dartmouth 1942. M.C.S. Amos Tuck School of Business Administration, Dartmouth 1947. On active duty with the U.S. Marine Corps, July 1942 to November 1945. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant September 1942; promoted to 1st Lieutenant March 1943; and promoted to Captain March 1945. As an officer of the 5th Amphibian Tractor Battalion, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, took part in amphibious assaults on Saipan and Tinian Islands in July 1944 and on Iwo Jima in February and March 1945. Formerly West Coast District Sales Manager for the Farrington Manufacturing Company of Boston. Now in insurance business in San Francisco. Married in San Francisco, January 28, 1949, Polly Rollins Luchsinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert George Luchsinger, born in San Francisco January 27, 1922, who graduated from the University of California in 1943.

Children:

(i) William Sanders Clark, Jr., born in San Francisco, California, December 6, 1950.

(ii) Richard Hadley Clark, born in San Francisco July 13, 1953.

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<sup>1</sup>Statement written by Harold T. Clark, 1951.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE  
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY  
FOR THE YEAR 1907

CHICAGO  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
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1908

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS  
CHICAGO, ILL.

(iii) Anne Rollins Clark, born in San Francisco May 19, 1957.

5. Annie Otis Clark, born in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, July 27, 1922. A.B. Smith 1943. Ensign and Lieutenant (j.g.) in the WAVES on active duty with the Navy 1943-1946. Married in Cleveland Heights, April 2, 1949, David N. Reece, son of Professor and Mrs. Christian Nusbaum, born in Columbus, Ohio, October 6, 1920, B.Sc. Case Institute of Technology 1942, M.A. in Business Administration, Harvard Business School 1947. A Lieutenant, USNR, during World War II, Mr. Reece served as Flight Deck Officer and later as Hangar Officer on SS. Cowpens in many engagements in the Pacific Theatre.

Children:

(i) Anne Terry Reece, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 5, 1952.

(ii) Nancy Sanders Reece, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, November 24, 1953.

(iii) David Clark Reece, born in Concord, Massachusetts, March 23, 1956.

(iv) John Card Reece, born in Concord, July 28, 1959.

6. Margaret Sanders Clark, born in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, July 9, 1926. A.B. Wellesley 1948, "Wellesley Scholar." M.A. in English Language and Literature, University of Michigan 1949. Married in Cleveland Heights, April 7, 1951, Joseph Thomas Lester, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thomas Lester, born in Jacksonville, Florida, January 31, 1923, B.S. in Aeronautical Engineering 1944, and M.A. in Mechanical Engineering 1949, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Lester went on active duty as Apprentice Seaman with U.S. Naval Reserve V-12 unit at M.I.T. July 1, 1943, and was permitted to continue his studies until graduation. Attended USNR Midshipman's School, Cornell University. Commissioned Ensign, USNR March 9, 1945. Assigned to Aeronautical Photographic Experimental Laboratory, Naval Air Experimental Station, Philadelphia, till released to inactive duty in August 1946.

Children:

(i) Joseph Thomas Lester III, born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 28, 1952.

(ii) Martha Sanders Lester, born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 21, 1955.

(iii) Mary Wilson Lester, born in Wilmington March 29, 1959.



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The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was founded in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are organized into local, state, and national societies. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the medical service to the public. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Association also sponsors a variety of other activities, including the holding of annual meetings, the publication of books and pamphlets, and the support of medical research. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the development of the medical profession and the improvement of the medical service to the public.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication that contains a wide variety of material of interest to the medical profession. It includes original articles, reports, and editorials. It also contains a large number of advertisements for medical products and services. The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, which is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. The Journal is one of the most important medical journals in the world, and it is read by a large number of medical professionals. The Journal's content is of high quality, and it is published in a timely manner. The Journal is a valuable resource for the medical profession, and it is an important part of the medical service to the public.



Robert Lincoln Clark,<sup>1</sup> youngest son of William Jared and Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark, was born in Derby, Connecticut, April 29, 1885. After attending public school in Ansonia, he prepared for Yale at Hillhouse High School in New Haven, and at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. He received his A.B. at Yale in 1906, and an M.A. in English in 1907, then entered the Harvard Law School.

Upon completing his first year there in June 1908, he went to Europe for his vacation, intending to resume his studies in the fall. Travel in foreign lands had a great fascination for him, as did foreign languages. He had already spent eight summers in Europe, covering most of the continent in the course of his journeys, and had acquired a good knowledge of French, German, Italian, and Norwegian, as well as some familiarity with modern Greek and Spanish. Being especially fond of mountains and rugged scenery, he particularly enjoyed walking trips in the Alps, the Tyrol, and along Norwegian fiords. During the summer of 1908 he visited northern Italy, the Tyrol, the Dalmatian coast, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Spain, and finally Switzerland, arriving at Montreux the 25th of September.

The morning of September 27 he went out rowing alone on Lake Geneva, and while well off shore apparently decided to dive in for a swim. Though he was an expert swimmer, when his boat was sighted an hour or two later it was empty, and there was no trace of him, except for some papers which he had left on board.

After receiving the news that he had drowned at the age of 23, Prof. William Lyon Phelps was moved to write:

Robert Lincoln Clark, in mind and character, was one of the most interesting and attractive young men I have ever had the privilege of teaching. In his undergraduate course I knew him well; but in his graduate year, 1906-7, our acquaintance became a close friendship, and I greatly enjoyed hearing him talk about his travels and his reading. He had been in many strange corners of the earth, and was an accomplished linguist; his comments on modern European writers were always to the point, and often illuminating. His mind was surprisingly mature, and well-furnished; he always did his own thinking, and his keen sense of humor enabled him to enjoy life immensely. Never have I seen so young a man get more intellectual delight out of life. In addition to his mental gifts, he had a noble, unselfish, Christian character, and a peculiarly lovable disposition.<sup>2</sup>

1

Yale Alumni Weekly, October 28, 1908; Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale University, 1900-1910 (New Haven, 1910), 1103; History of the Class of 1906, Yale College (New Haven, 1906), I, 94.

2

Yale Alumni Weekly, loc. cit.

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## PART II

### RELATED FAMILIES

#### Note

Pages in Part II are arranged alphabetically by family name rather than numbered. This has been done to permit subsequent insertion of accounts of other related families on which information has yet to be found or more biographical material on individuals already covered, without disrupting the pagination or requiring extensive re-cutting of stencils.

For the convenience of readers who may wish to do further research on one or another of the families described herein, the sources for each account have been listed separately and fully enough so that they should be easy to find in a library card catalog.





ALSCP

Elizabeth Alsop and her brothers, Timothy and George, who were early emigrants to the New Haven colony, belonged to a family which had lived for centuries in the little village of Alsop-in-the-Dale, in Derbyshire. Their ancestral home was "a large mansion which stood on an elevated site northwest of the church, and commanded the whole dale and surrounding hills." This was still standing in 1833, but had been converted into "a farm house with pointed gables."<sup>2</sup>

Gamellus de Alsopp, the first known ancestor, had a son

Gweno de Alsopp. "William, Earl Ferrers, gave to this Gweno and to his heirs all the township of Alsopp, to hold by homage and service of 10s. per annum, de alba firma, and suit of the wapentake of Wirksworth."<sup>3</sup>

Henry de Alsopp, son of Gweno, married Margery.

Richard de Alsopp, son of Henry, had

William de Alsopp, whose son

Ranulph de Alsopp, living in the 5th year of the reign of Edward II (1311-1312),<sup>4</sup> married Beatrix. His son

Ranulph de Alsopp, living in the 14th year of the reign of Edward II (1320-1321), married Agnes. His son

Richard de Alsopp, living in the 16th year of the reign of Edward III (1342-1343), had

Thomas de Alsopp, living in the 11th year of the reign of Richard II (1387-1388), who had

1

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XLVI (October, 1892), 366-369; Stephen Glover, The History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby (Derby, Eng., 1833), II, 21; Joseph Tilley, The Old Halls, Manors, and Families of Derbyshire (London, 1893), II, 205-206.

2

Glover, loc. cit.

3

Register, 366. A wapentake is "a subdivision of certain northern counties originally under Norse domination, corresponding to the hundred in other counties." - Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language.

4

These and other dates have been supplied from John J. Bond, Handy-Book of Rules and Tables for Verifying Dates with the Christian Era: . . . with Regnal Years of English Sovereigns (London, 1875).



John Alsopp, living in the 14th year of the reign of Henry IV (1412-1413), who had

John Alsopp, living in the 20th year of the reign of Henry VI (1441-1442), who had

John Alsopp, who lived in the reign of Edward IV (1460-1472). This John had two sons:

1. Thomas Alsopp, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, who married \_\_\_\_\_ Erdeswick, daughter of Hugh Erdeswick, of Sandon, Staffordshire.

2. John Alsopp, who married Elizabeth Kniveton of Mercaston, Derbyshire. Their son

(i) Thomas Alsopp married Anne Bassett, daughter of William Bassett of Blore, and had a daughter

(1) Anne Alsopp (of whom below).

John Alsopp, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, son of Thomas and \_\_\_\_\_ (Erdeswick) Alsopp, married, first, Jane Beresford, daughter of John Beresford of Newton Grange (the seventh son of Thomas and Agnes Beresford of Fenny Bentley), and, second, Margery (or Margaret) Sleigh. In 1543 Thomas Becon, a clergyman of pronounced Protestant views, who had been forced to recant, fled from London to Derbyshire to escape further persecution.<sup>5</sup> Among those who came to his aid was this John Alsopp, whose Christian piety made a great impression upon him. In his Jewel of Joy, a work dedicated to Queen Elizabeth while she was still a princess, Becon wrote:

In a little village called Alsop in le dale, I chanced upon a certain gentleman called Alsop, lord of that village, a man not only ancient in years, but also ripe in the knowledge of Christ's doctrine. When we had saluted each other, and I had taken a sufficient repast, he showed me certain books, which he called his jewels and treasures. To repeat them all by name, I am not able, but of this I am sure, that there was the New Testament after the translation of that godly learned man, Miles Coverdale, which seemed to be as well worn by the diligent reading thereof as ever was any mass book among the Papists. In these godly books - I remember right well that he had many other godly books, as the Obedience of Christian Man, The Parable of the Wicked Hammon, The Revelation of Anti-Christ, The Sun of Holy Scripture, The Book of John Frith against Purgatory, &c. - this ancient gentleman, among the mountains and rocks, occupied himself both diligently and virtuously.<sup>6</sup>

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5

Derrick Sherwin Bailey, Thomas Becon and the Reformation of the Church in England (Edinburgh, 1952), 48-49; Dictionary of National Biography, II, 93.

<sup>6</sup>Quoted in Tilley, Old Halls, 206.



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George Alsopp, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, son of John and Jane (Beresford) Alsopp, married Jane Egerton, daughter of William Egerton, of Wall Grange. They had a daughter and three sons, including

John Alsopp, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, who married Anne Alsopp, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Bassett) Alsopp. (See preceding page). Their son

Anthony Alsopp, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, living in 1611, married Jane Smith, daughter of Richard Smith, of Comeridge, Staffordshire. They had nine children, including

John Alsopp, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, who died in 1631. He married Temperance Gilbert, daughter of William Gilbert, of Mickleover. She married, second, William Hopkins of Derby. John and Temperance had eight children, three of whom emigrated to New England:

1. Timothy Alsop, who married Eliza Heires of Weeton, Yorkshire, is mentioned in the New Haven Colonial Records as a witness at a Court held February 2, 1646.

2. Elizabeth Alsop joined the church in Milford, Connecticut, February 5, 1642/43. She married Richard Baldwin of Milford (See BALDWIN I), and named her first daughter after herself, her second after her husband's mother, and her third, Temperance, after her own mother. In 1670, five years after Richard died, she married William Fowler, as his second wife.

3. George Alsop married Dorothy Bentley, daughter of William Bentley, of Shirley, Derbyshire, but apparently came to New England without her. He settled in Milford, Connecticut, and is traditionally supposed to have given shelter to the regicides, Goffe and Whalley, who remained in hiding there from 1661 to 1663. In a New Haven court on July 1, 1673 it was charged that he would have been willing to marry in Milford, save for his wife Dorothy, who was resident in England with her two children. The invoice of his estate in the New Haven probate records is dated November 12, 1679. Silvanus Baldwin, son of Elizabeth (Alsop) Baldwin, was named administrator.

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J. H. Goldstein, J. Chem. Phys., 45, 1077 (1966)

REMARKS  
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JAN 10 1967

ATWATER

John Atwater, born about 1440, died, probably at Lenham, Kent, in 1501. He married, about 1465, Marion \_\_\_\_\_, who survived him. A son,

Robert Atwater, who lived at Royton, a manor in Lenham, was born about 1470 and is presumed to have died in the fall of 1522, as his will was proved on December 22 of that year. His wife, whose name is not recorded, died before him. A son,

Thomas Atwater, born about 1500, probably at Royton, died there in 1547. Probably about 1518, he married Johan \_\_\_\_\_, who outlived him. A son,

Christopher Atwater, who was probably born at Royton about 1530, died there between February 24 and April 6, 1573. About 1558 he married Marion (or Maryan) \_\_\_\_\_, who survived him. A son,

John Atwater, baptized in Lenham March 5, 1567, was buried there November 1, 1636. He married in Lenham, December 3, 1598, Susan Narsin, who was buried in Lenham January 9, 1637. The second of their three children,

David Atwater, baptized in St. Mary's, Lenham, October 8, 1615, came to New England in 1637 with his brother Joshua in the company of the Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton. He was one of the first "planters" of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, and became a prominent man there, serving on various town committees. For many years prior to his death on October 5, 1692, he resided in the district later known as Cedar Hill. About 1645 he married Damaris Sayre (See SAYRE), by whom he had ten children, including

John Atwater, born in New Haven November 1, 1654. He married, September 13, 1682, Abigail Mansfield (See MANSFIELD), and settled in Wallingford, Connecticut, on a farm which belonged to his brother Joshua. Apparently he was a weaver. After the death of his first wife, he married, on November 27, 1718, Mary (Royce) Beach, widow of John Beach (See ROYCE). He died at Wallingford in 1748.

Hannah Atwater, a daughter of John and Abigail, born December 17, 1690, married, May 9, 1711, Thomas Beach (See BEACH).

Francis Atwater, Atwater History and Genealogy (Meriden, Conn., 1901), 95, 97; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, I (July 1922), 59-60; Mary Lovering Holman, Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife Francis Helen Miller (Concord, N.H., 1948), 467-472.





BALDWIN I

Robert Baldwin, husbandman, of Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, who was probably born about 1475, married Agnes Dolte, daughter of William Dolte, yeoman, of Richmansworth, Hertfordshire. Possibly as early as 1523, certainly by 1528, he moved from Aston Clinton to the nearby manor of Dundridge. He was still living in 1536, but died before 1552/53. Robert and Agnes are believed to have been the parents of:

1. Richard Baldwin, born probably about 1500. (See below)
2. John Baldwin, also born about 1500. (See next page)

Richard Baldwin, yeoman, born probably about 1500, was tenant of the manor of Dundridge, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire. His will was proved February 21, 1552/53. He married Ellen \_\_\_\_\_, whose will was proved in 1565 or 1566. They had seven children, including

Henry Baldwin, yeoman, born about 1530. With his son Richard, he purchased the manor of Dundridge from Sir John Pakington, April 14, 1578. He married, about 1555, Alice Kinge (or perhaps Kingham). He was buried at Aston Clinton June 1, 1602; his widow, November 23, 1626. "The first Richard Baldwin, the tenant of Dundridge, and his wife Ellen, both directed to be buried in the churchyard, she /Alice/ directs to be buried in the church, where she said her husband was also buried, a significant mark between the tenant of a manor and the lord of it."<sup>2</sup> Among their seven children was,

Sylvester Baldwin, born at Dundridge about 1560, who married Jane (or Joan) Wells in the parish church at Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, September 28, 1590. He died between June 4, 1622 and February 18, 1632/33. They had six sons and two daughters, including

Sylvester Baldwin, who lived at St. Leonards in Aston Clinton, near Dundridge, where he owned the "Chapel Farm." Early in 1620 he married Sarah \_\_\_\_\_. In 1638 with his wife and his six living children, he sailed for America on the ship "Martin," but died "in mid-ocean" in June or July. His will, dated June 21, and proved at Boston on July 13, after the ship arrived, shows that he left a sizeable estate. His widow and children settled in New Haven, where she was listed as one of the town's wealthiest proprietors. In 1640 she married Captain John Astwood from Stanstead Abbey, Hertfordshire, who brought her and her family to Milford, Connecticut, to live. Here she died in November 1669. Among the children of Sylvester and Sarah were:

Herbert Furman Seversmith, Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut (Washington, 1939), I, 229-233, 245-248, 250-253, 258-260, 263; Charles Candee Baldwin, The Baldwin Genealogy from 1500 to 1881 (Cleveland, 1881), 20, 24, 30, 35-36, 41, 77-85; Donald L. Jacobus, Botsford Marble Ancestral Lines (New Haven, 1933), 29-30; John D. Baldwin, A Record of the Descendants of John Baldwin, of Stonington, Conn. (Worcester, 1880), 8-10; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XXXVIII (April, July 1834), 160-170, 239-290; The American Genealogist, XXI (July 1955), 161.

The first of these is the fact that the  
the second is the fact that the  
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THE SECOND OF THESE FACTS IS THAT

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the fortieth is the fact that the



1. Sarah Baldwin, baptized at Aston Clinton April 22, 1621, who married in 1638 Benjamin Fenn. (See FENN). She died at Milford April 29, 1663.

2. Mary Baldwin, baptized at Aston Clinton February 19, 1625, who married in 1640 Robert Plumb of Milford, Connecticut. (See PLUMB). She married, second, Sergeant William East, March 16, 1676, and died in Milford February 1, 1707/08.

3. Richard Baldwin, baptized at Aston Clinton August 25, 1622. His name appears on the first page of the Milford, Connecticut, records among "those persons . . . allowed to be Free Planters, having for the present liberty to act in the choyce of public officers for the carrying on of public affayers in this plantation." He joined the Milford Church May 9, 1641. Subsequent to February 5, 1642/43 he married Elizabeth Alsop (See ALSOP). "He evidently had a good education for the times," wrote the compiler of the family genealogy. "His handwriting was as fine as I have seen in any early record. He frequently appeared as attorney before the General Court at New Haven; and his arguments are so redolent of the shrewd, technical manner of the time, that it would seem as if he must have had some schooling in that manner."<sup>3</sup> He took a leading part in the negotiations with the Indians which resulted in the purchase of the land where Derby, Connecticut, was later founded. When war with the Dutch seemed likely in June 1654, Richard was appointed an Ensign. He was a Deputy from Milford to the New Haven General Court from May 1662 to May 1664, inclusive. On November 17, 1664, the people of Milford voted to submit themselves to the government of Connecticut. Richard Baldwin was chosen to serve on a New Haven Colony committee "for ye consumating of matters between Conecticut and us." He died July 23, 1665. His widow married in 1670, as a second wife, William Fowler.

Zachariah Baldwin, son of Richard and Elizabeth, was born in Milford, Connecticut, September 22, 1660, and continued to reside there. Though generally called "Sergeant," in the entry in the church record made at the time of his death, May 31, 1722, he is "dignified with the then valuable title of Mr."<sup>4</sup> He served as auditor in 1696, and represented Milford at the Connecticut General Court for fourteen sessions, from 1705 to 1718. As early as 1687, he married, perhaps as a second wife, Elizabeth, widow of Ezekiel Sanford, of Milford. She joined the church with her husband in 1693. Her will, dated May 22, 1732, was proved April 6, 1733.

Mary Baldwin, baptized May 2, 1680, daughter of Zachariah, married Thomas Newton of Milford, June 20, 1704. (See NEWTON). She died May 29, 1744.

\* \* \* \* \*

John Baldwin, born about 1500, lived at The Hale, in the parish of Wendover, Buckinghamshire, approximately one mile west of Dundryge. His will dated March 12, 1564/65, was proved March 2, 1565/66. He and his wife (whose name has not been found) had six sons, including

3

C.C. Baldwin, 77.

4

Ibid., 91.

Page 100. [Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]



Thomas Baldwin, husbandman, born \_\_\_\_\_, who lived at Pypers or Pippers in the parish of Chesham, Buckinghamshire. His will, dated October 11, 1570, was proved December 16, 1570 by his widow Joane. Her maiden name may have been Tyndall. They had four children, including

Richard Baldwin, born probably at Pypers about 1575, a resident of Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire. He married Isabella Harding in the parish church at Agmondesham or Amersham, Buckinghamshire, May 31, 1588. His will, dated May 23, 1630, was proved May 16, 1633. They had seven or eight children. Three of their sons, Timothy, Nathaniel, and Joseph, emigrated to New England and settled in Milford, Connecticut. A daughter, Sarah, apparently came to America with them. Nathaniel later moved to Fairfield, Connecticut, and Joseph, to Hadley, Massachusetts.

Timothy Baldwin, eldest son of Richard and Isabella, appears with his two brothers on the original list of Milford "planters" dated November 20, 1639. He married, first, by 1642, Mary Welles (See WELLES), with whom he was admitted to the Milford church on March 5, 1642/43, and, second, Mary, the widow of John Mapham. He died at Milford January 17, 1664/65. A daughter by his first wife,

Sarah Baldwin, baptized in August 1645, married, December 14, 1663, Samuel Buckingham. (See BUCKINGHAM).



BALDWIN II

John Baldwin, Senior's name appears in the Milford, Connecticut, town records immediately after the list of the original "free planters," dated November 20, 1639. But his relationship to the other Baldwins who were among the first settlers has not been established. He joined the Milford Church March 19, 1648, and was buried June 21, 1681. He was married twice: first, to Mary Camp; and, second, in 1653, to Mary Bruen. (See CAMP AND BRUEN). He had six children by his first wife, eight by his second. Among them were

1. Joseph Baldwin, a son of John and Mary (Camp), who was baptized in Milford November 9, 1651. He married Elizabeth Botsford (See BOTSFORD), who survived him. He joined the church in 1691, but was excommunicated in 1692. His will was proved in 1719.

2. Richard Baldwin, a son of John and Mary (Bruen), born in Milford during the second week of June 1665, was admitted to the church August 16, 1691. Anne \_\_\_\_\_, his wife, joined the church July 22, 1711, and died May 28, 1728, in her 62nd year. He was a "cordwainer" by trade, and for many years acted as sexton. His will is dated December 25, 1742. In the probate record he is dignified with the title of "Mr.," which indicates that he was a man of some standing in the community.

Abigail Baldwin, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Botsford), born in 1705, married her cousin Thomas Baldwin (below). She died November 21, 1800.

Thomas Baldwin, son of Richard and Anne, was born in Milford, and baptized March 27, 1692. He married, January 7, 1724/25, his cousin Abigail Baldwin (above). Administration of his estate was given to his widow, March 27, 1746. A daughter

Abigail Baldwin, born February 1, 1727/28, married in 1751 Landa Beach of Milford. (See BEACH). She died December 24, 1823.

## 1

Charles Candee Baldwin, The Baldwin Genealogy from 1500 to 1881 (Cleveland, 1881), 297-299, 303, 304-305, 313; Boston Transcript, October 22, 1919; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Mary, First Wife of John Baldwin, Sr., of Milford," The American Genealogist, XXXV (October, 1959), 226-227; Louis Effingham DeForest and Anne Lawrence DeForest, Moore and Allied Families (New York, 1938), 50-56.





1  
BARTELAME/BARTHOLOMEW

Claude (or Claudius) Bartelame,<sup>2</sup> born in Marscillos, France, in 1737, came to Canada with the Marquis de Montcalm in 1756 as a soldier in the Royal Roussillon Regiment. Little is known of his background except that his father was a merchant, his mother's first name was Rex, and he had three brothers. Claude took part in the capture of Fort William Henry near the southern end of Lake George in 1757, the defeat of General Abercromby at Ticanderoga in 1758, and the siege of Fort Niagara in 1759, at which point he was taken prisoner.

In 1760 he was brought to Derby, Connecticut, where he decided to settle rather than attempt to return to France, and in 1762 married Susanna Plumb, daughter of one of the leading men of the village. (See PLUMB). He first built a house "on the opposite side of the street from the 'Jewett house' at Up Town," but later lived at the top of Derby Hill, not far from the site of the present day reservoir.

Some years after his marriage, he wrote a letter to one of his brothers in France, in an effort to re-establish contact with his family. The original French text has long since disappeared; but several variant English translations have survived, of which the following is a collated version:<sup>3</sup>

1

Information from George Clarke Bryant, 1936; George Wells Bartholomew, Jr., Record of the Bartholomew Family (Austin, Texas, 1885), 563-568; Samuel Orcutt and Ambrose Beardsley, The History of the Old Town of Derby, Connecticut (Springfield, Mass., 1880), 186-187, 190-191, 259, 269-271, 694-695; Mabel P. Stivers, "The James House," Ansonia Sentinel, January 6, 1928; Francis Parkman, Montcalm and Wolfe, 11th ed. (Boston, 1887), I, 362-363, 474-514, II, 83-113, 243-248.

2

His surname is spelled in a wide variety of ways in various documents - Bartleme, Barthalame, Barthelme, Barthelame, Bartolame, Barthelemy, Barteleme, Bartemy, Bartelemey.

3

Elizabeth G. Hawley (born May 18, 1814, died January 22, 1910), a granddaughter of Claude's daughter Mary, inherited some of his correspondence. On February 29, 1856 she joined the utopian Oneida Community in New York State and resided there for many years. Though commonly known as Mrs. Hawley, records of the Oneida Community show that she married a Mr. Prindle of Derby, Connecticut, and that her two children, Mary Louise Prindle (born in Derby August 31, 1840, died May 30, 1911) and James L. Prindle (born in Derby October 16, 1842) joined before she did, when they were 10 and 9 years old, respectively.

On January 19, 1890 Mrs. Hawley sent her cousin Mrs. Edson Lewis Bryant a translation of Claude's letter to his brother, with the comment: "I had several other letters written from France, which I had translated. I let a member of the family take them & they cannot be found." On December 28, 1895, she sent another translation to Mrs. Bryant's sister Miss Emily Clark of Derby. Mrs. Hawley was also the source (continued on next page)

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
FROM : THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]



Derby in the Colony of Connecticut, America

Sir and Very Dear Brother:

This is to assure you of my very humble respects and to inquire after the health of my friends. I now am enjoying good health, thanks be to God.

I should inform you that after quitting you in order to make a tour of France, I engaged in the Regiment Royal Rossillon in the year 1756. Some of us embarked for Canada. I continued in good health until we arrived on the bars of Newfoundland. There a malady broke out on board the vessel. Thank God I recovered after having been dangerously ill. I then set my feet on the shores of Canada, but my knees were too feeble to sustain me. Yet notwithstanding, five days after 60 of us departed for a health house where we were cleansed. Some of us were ready to take advanced posts.

In 1757 we went to besiege Fort George, which surrendered after a siege of nine days. When we made [sic] eighteen score savages, they saw the expediency of surrendering and were ready for capitulation. The savages, in spite of all the officers and soldiers of the army, massacred the English prisoners, and took the infants at the breast by the feet and threw them into the air to fall to pieces on the rocks.

In 1758 we gained a victory over the English, who were surrounded by ten thousand men strong. We having only three thousand men sustained for five hours by the clock a strong fire and conquered.

In the year 1759, in the month of May, we set out for Niagara, near which 170 of us found a health house, where there was an abundance of water; and we were obliged to go into it in order to cleanse ourselves after filthy habits on board the vessel. When we came out our clothes were as clean as glass. After [our] having been three months at Niagara, the English began the siege, and after sustaining it for twenty days, we were obliged to surrender.

Afterwards we were brought to New England, where I married in 1762 a girl by whom I had three children, two girls and one boy. I built myself a house in which I dwelt and afterwards another house in which I now live, thank God.

---

(continued) of a third translation which was printed in 1885 in Record of the Bartholomew Family.

4

Although Claude's letter is not dated, the reference to his having "three children, two girls and a boy," shows that it must have been written subsequent to the birth of his son Jared on January 8, 1769, and prior to the birth of twins October 23, 1773. The most likely date appears to be 1769.

Vol. 48, No. 1, January 1, 1932

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In the year 1762 I learned to read and write English, and in 1768 I learned to write French, that you may hear a little of me after so long an absence. My dear brother I have great pleasure in being able to make to you my salutation. I render thanks to my God, who has given us His Holy Spirit, for this joy is so pure in one who believes in God and loves His Son, who is the door of salvation to us poor sinners. I entreat you to pray for me.

Your very affectionate brother,

CLAUDE BARTELANE

Apparently in reply to this letter, his mother wrote as follows:

My dear Claude:

I am made very happy to hear from you after so long an absence. Your brother Hope Good [sic], who was in the Army, is dead, and I alone am left. My warmest affection to those little ones. I shall die of grief if not permitted to embrace them. Am alone: everything gone, taken or destroyed by the insurgents.

Am in good health, thank God, for I am left and have to gain my bread by the sweat of my brow.

I entreat your good will and prayers. If we are not permitted to meet again on these shores, may the God the Father of all our joys comfort us together in His Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ the Lord.

Embrace those children for me.

Very affectionately your mother

5

REY BARTELANE

After settling in Derby, Claude, or Claudius as he came to be known, turned his attention to the sea, and was actively engaged in trade with the West Indies, both as a ship captain and as a shipowner. A great-great grandson, who had access to papers which seem to have since been lost, reports that he was "very methodical" in the way he kept his accounts, and "wrote in clear round characters; in fact was a beautiful penman."<sup>6</sup>

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5

The text reproduced here is from an English translation furnished to Miss Emily Clark by Mrs. Hawley in 1896. It would appear that only portions of Rey's letter could be deciphered, as Mrs. Hawley described what she sent as "extracts."

6

Record of Bartholomew Family.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-7070  
TEL: 773/936-5000 FAX: 773/936-5001  
WWW: WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1997  
10:10 AM  
JAN 10 1997  
10:10 AM

TO: DR. J. K. STILLE  
FROM: DR. J. K. STILLE  
SUBJECT: REACTION OF  
METHYL LITHIUM WITH  
METHYL LITHIUM  
DATE: 1/10/97

RE: REACTION OF  
METHYL LITHIUM WITH  
METHYL LITHIUM  
DATE: 1/10/97

RE: REACTION OF  
METHYL LITHIUM WITH  
METHYL LITHIUM  
DATE: 1/10/97

RE: REACTION OF  
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RE: REACTION OF  
METHYL LITHIUM WITH  
METHYL LITHIUM  
DATE: 1/10/97

During the Revolutionary War, his sympathies were definitely with the American cause. He was a member of a committee appointed to furnish clothing and provisions for the soldiers, and, on April 13, 1778, took the "oath of fidelity" to the United States prescribed by Congress. On December 25, 1780 he was one of the twelve Derby citizens named as collectors of the rate and assessment to raise recruits for the Continental army.

Capt. Claudius was the first and for several years the only Roman Catholic in Derby. He was very devout and walked to New Haven to attend church. As the years went on and the Episcopal church in Derby became more firmly established, he told his son Jerrod "they might as well attend the Episcopal church as there wasn't much difference," whereupon his family and descendants became loyal members of that church. Perhaps his wife's family being strong churchmen may have had some influence with him. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Plumb, was the first known Episcopalian in town.<sup>7</sup>

Toward the end of his life, Claude became blind and partially deaf. His great-granddaughter Elizabeth Hawley, who was ten years old at the time of his death, remembered seeing him in his room while he was at his morning devotions. "He would kneel in a low chair, fold his hands, shut his eyes. As I passed through I would run as I was afraid of intruding on him. He being blind and hard of hearing never seemed to mind." Another descendant recalled her mother telling of how when his grandchildren visited him, he would feel their faces all over and call them by name.

He died in Derby October 10, 1824, at the age of 87, and was buried in the old Elm Street Cemetery beside his wife, who had died January 26, 1818. Their graves, unmarked by headstones, are in the main path near the water hydrant.

Claude and Susanna had ten children, all born in Derby. Beginning with this generation, the hard to spell and pronounce French surname was gradually abandoned in favor of the English form, Bartholomew.

Jared (or Jerrod) Bartholomew, their third child, was born January 8, 1769. He was a sea captain and shipowner, and a very forceful character, as two anecdotes in the History of Derby (published in 1880) attest:

In the beginning of the present century was built the first bridge across the Ousatonic between Stratford and Old Milford. . . . At this period the coasting trade between Derby and the West Indies was in its height of glory and prosperity, and the people in this vicinity very naturally were tenacious of their rights, and waxed violent in their opposition to any obstruction in the great highway of







commerce. Derby was then an important port of entry, and paid heavy duties to the government on her importations. Singularly enough, among other complaints, it was claimed that the fishing interests up and down the river would suffer from the noisy travel over this bridge . . . . /In the winter of 1805-1806 a large portion of the bridge was carried away by a freshet./ This providential mishap in turn created much rejoicing among the opposers of the bridge in Derby, while the good people of Stratford and Old Milford were deeply chagrined over their unexpected calamity . . . .

. . . By dint of great effort, but mostly as the result of a lottery scheme /authorized by the Legislature in 1802/ in which some of our Derby citizens drew large prizes, the bridge was soon re-built and commerce and shad again obstructed. Among the first vessels coming up to Derby after the re-building of the bridge, was Captain Bartholomew's, better known as Capt. Bartemy, a shrewd and plucky Frenchman,<sup>8</sup> who was at the time a resident of Derby. It was the law, that vessels approaching the bridge to go through its draw should either fire a gun, or blow a horn, as a signal. Capt. Bartemy, whose vessel was heavily laden with rum, sugar, molasses and coffee, blew his horn, but the bridge sentinel most peremptorily demanded his papers, as a pass to the port of Derby. This incensed the old captain, and he ordered his own men to leave the vessel and open the draw; but they failed in their attempts, being unable to get the hang of the machine. He then ordered them to get out of the way, for he could clear the obstruction, and having on board two large cannon loaded nearly to the muzzle with iron spikes and what not, he ranged them and blazed away, and made the splinters fly in all directions. This caused the bridge party to show the "white feather" and hasten to open the draw, very glad to get rid of the Derby Frenchman, who was never afterwards troubled or hindered at the bridge.

\* \* \* \* \*

Old Parks . . . was for years the toll gatherer on the river turnpike when the toll-gate was located at the east end of the Naugatuck bridge. Faithful to his trust no man could get through his gate without first answering to the demand, "Your toll, sir." On one occasion he was over faithful. An ox team with a load of flaxseed from Bridgeport was being driven over the ice and broke through in deep water

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8

Since the Captain is described as a "Frenchman," the reader would suppose that the hero of this story and of the one which follows was Claude. But Jared Bartholomew's great-grandson, Richard Charles Ambler (born August 31, 1853), who was in a position to know the facts, states that Jared was the Captain whose exploits are commemorated in the History of Derby. See Record of Bartholomew Family, 567.



near the causeway. The team belonged at Up Town, and a messenger was dispatched to the owner for assistance. Captain Bartemy came down in great haste, prepared to rescue the drowning cattle, and coming to the toll-gate without any change in his pocket, Mr. Parks demanded his toll before turning the key. Captain Bartemy . . . said no petty toll-gate should foil him on an errand of mercy. He seized a new ax from Willis Hotchkiss's wood-pile and cut loose the iron fastenings of the gate, dumped it over the wall and drove on and saved the team and a part of the load of flaxseed. The gate and the ax were completely demolished and the toll gatherer acknowledged himself beaten.

As a result of Napoleon's celebrated "Milan Decree" in 1808, Captain Jared lost three ships by confiscation to the French, a loss for which he was never compensated. But on one occasion, apparently during the War of 1812, he fared better. When his heavily-laden vessel was seized by a man-of-war and a prize crew put aboard, he succeeded in confining his captors below and sailed into an American port, where he delivered them as captives.

On August 17, 1793 he married Mary Wooster. (See WOOSTER). The house where they lived is still standing at the foot of Elm Street, in Ansonia, though much altered in appearance. His wife died February 23, 1813, at the age of only 41, leaving a family of young children, for whom Anne, the eldest, then 17, henceforth acted as a substitute mother. He died April 28, 1834, at the age of 65, and was buried April 30.

Anne Bartholomew was born July 24, 1795. After her marriage to Benjamin Hodge in 1818 (See HODGE), she lived in an old "salt-box" house not far from her father's, on the opposite side of Elm Street. Jared came to live with the Hodges when the rest of his children were all married and had left home. She died January 2, 1856, and was buried in the Episcopal cemetery on Elm Street.







1  
BEACH

Thomas Beach is said to have come to New England with two older brothers, Richard and John. Richard is first mentioned in the New Haven, Connecticut, records on June 4, 1639, and Richard and John both took the oath of fidelity there July 1, 1644. Thomas does not appear in the town records, however, until April 6, 1646, when he was fined sixpence for having a defective gun. He took the oath of fidelity March 7, 1647. In 1648 he was living with Richard, at the corner of Meadow and Whiting Streets, next door to John. In 1652 he married Sarah Platt in New Haven (See PLATT), and about two years later moved to Milford, Connecticut, where the town granted him "an acre of land to build a house," on "condition that he doe sett up and follow his trade" of shoemaker. On October 3, 1654 Francis Brown explained his absence from training by saying that he was "carrying away Thomas Beach and his household goods to Milford." The Beach's house stood in the vicinity of what is now called Old Main Street. Thomas died in 1662. His son,

John Beach, one of five children, was born at Milford October 19, 1655. Left an orphan at an early age, he appears to have been brought up by the first John Moss of Wallingford, Connecticut, who conveyed considerable property to him, calling him "cousin." He was an original member of the church established at Wallingford in February 1675, and became one of its first deacons. In 1686 he was chosen fence viewer, and in 1697 was appointed to a Committee on Highways. He married at Wallingford, in December 1678, Mary Royce (See ROYCE), and died in 1709. They had six children, including

Thomas Beach, born in Wallingford February 14, 1686, who died about 1752. He married, first, May 9, 1711, Hannah Atwater (See ATWATER), and, second, Ruth \_\_\_\_\_, and had a total of nine children.

Landa Beach, son of Thomas and Hannah, born in Wallingford March 5, 1727, married Abigail Baldwin of Milford in 1750. (See BALDWIN II). They made their home in North Milford, now Orange, Connecticut, and were admitted to the church at Milford November 20, 1774. From pension records it is known that three of their sons, Thomas, David, and Thaddeus, served in the Revolutionary War. It has been claimed that Landa Beach was also a soldier in the Revolution, and a veteran of the French and Indian War as well. A number of his descendants have cited his supposed services to establish eligibility for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, I (January 1923), 148-149, 152, and "Parentage of Mary, Wife of John Beach of Wallingford, Conn.," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXX (January 1926), 107-109; Alfred H. Beach and Cora M. Beach, Beach Family Magazine, I (1926), 4-6, 8-9, 12-13, 41, 44-45, 71-72, 91, II (1927), 137; Mary Audentia Smith Anderson, Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale (Independence, Mo., 1929), 375-379.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order.

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Though the possibility remains that what seems to be a family tradition is true, no muster rolls or other corroborative documents have been found. The only "war service" with which he is now credited by the Registrar General of the National Society of the D.A.R. is as a member of a Milford civilian Committee of Inspection, a post to which he was elected on January 20, 1777 for the ensuing year.<sup>2</sup> Also in 1777 he served as Tything Man, and in 1783 as Grand Juror. Pasted in an old bible which belonged to one of his descendants is a newspaper clipping which reads as follows:

Uncommon instance of longevity, especially in conjugal life. Died, in the Parish of North-Milford, Landa Beach and his wife; the latter Dec. 24th 1823 aged 96; the former Feb. 25th 1824 aged 97. Their united age 193 years. They had been married and had lived together 73 years. They were the parents of 7 children all of whom survive. Their other living descendants are, Grand Children 72, Great Grand Children 192, Great-Great Grand Children 7. Whole number of descendants 278.<sup>3</sup>

The Orange Church records give the date of Landa Beach's death as February 26, 1824. A daughter,

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2

Information from librarian, D.A.R. Library, Washington, D.C., March 1961. See in particular Letter from George F. Weed, Town Clerk of Milford, to Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Registrar General, January 19, 1945, inserted as page 79a in typescript entitled "Milford, Conn. Town Officials 1775-1783," on file in the D.A. R. Library. The various town offices held by Landa Beach are listed on pages 79, 80, and 85.

The following is a summary of his unsubstantiated war service as given, with variations, in the D.A.R. Lineage Book, XIV (1896), 139, XLIV (1903), 175, LIV (1905), 184, XCVI (1912), 268, CIII (1913), 137, CXXVIII (1927), 306: -- Landa Beach, a veteran of the French and Indian War, volunteered to take the place of his son-in-law in the Revolution. He served as a private and sergeant in Captain Peter Pruitt's (Perret's, Perritt's) Company, in Colonel Webb's Regiment, and took part in the Battles of White Plains, Trenton, and Stony Point. "His bravery in action is a matter of record." He also served on war committees, and as a coast guard in Captain Hale's Company.

The documentary information now available on Col. Webb's Regiment is rather fragmentary. Most of what exists will be found in The Record of Connecticut Men in the Military and Naval Service during the War of the Revolution, 1775-1783, edited by Henry P. Johnston (Hartford, 1839), particularly on pages 104, 105, and 121. According to Johnston's book, the 19th Continental Regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb of Stamford, accompanied General Washington from Boston to New York in April 1776, marching to New London and then proceeding by ship through the Sound. It assisted in fortifying New York, and remained in the vicinity till late in the year. Though ordered to the Brooklyn front on August 27, 1776, it did not take part in the Battle of Long Island. It was closely engaged at the Battle of White Plains on October 28, however, and also saw action at the Battle of Trenton, December 25, and, in part, at Princeton, (continued)





Sarah Beach, baptized November 20, 1760, married Elisha Clark of Milford January 14, 1777. (See Part I, p.6 ). She died January 27, 1851.

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(continued) January 3, 1777. Nathan Hale, the patriot spy, was a captain in this regiment. Captain Peter Perritt of Milford and a number of his men had the misfortune to be taken prisoner when Fort Washington was captured November 16, 1776. A "Sergeant Beach" is listed among the members of Capt. Isaac Bostwick's Company of Webb's Regiment who crossed the Delaware with Washington before his surprise attack on the Hessians at Trenton; but there is no proof that this was Landa.

3

Quoted in Boston Transcript, October 22, 1919.



BEARD

Martha Beard, a widow with three sons and three daughters, was one of the earliest settlers of Milford, Connecticut. Her husband, whose name, according to tradition, was James, had died on shipboard while the family was on route from England to America. She was admitted to the Milford Church November 1, 1640, and died June 11, 1649. Her son

John Beard, born in England, is said to have accompanied her across the Atlantic. But if the details of a family story are true, he would appear to have reached Milford somewhat later than his mother. On November 24, 1640, about three weeks after she joined the church, the five town magistrates were directed "to lay out a meeting house 30 feet square after such manner as they shall judge most convenient for the public good."<sup>2</sup> The story is that John, who was a carpenter by trade, "landed" in Milford just as the frame of the church had been erected and that "he took a sledge-hammer and, walking all over the frame, struck every pin in it to show what he could do."<sup>3</sup> He was one of forty-six persons who were enrolled as freemen in Milford, in September 1669. At a meeting of the Council of Connecticut, on January 17, 1675/76, he was appointed Captain of a military company, and subsequently took part in King Philip's War. Between 1677 and 1690 he was elected as Deputy from Milford to the General Court twenty-two times; and he was often appointed by the General Court as a commissioner to settle boundaries. On May 25, 1657 he married Hannah (or Anne) Hawley, who had just divorced Thomas Ufford of Milford. (See HAWLEY). He died in September 1690.<sup>4</sup>

Sarah Beard, youngest of sixteen children of John and Hannah, was born at Milford July 22, 1675, and baptized July 25. She married, first, John Buckingham, who died November 17, 1703, and, second, at Milford January 3, 1705/06, George Clark. (See Part I, p.5) . She died before March 22, 1725/26.

1

Ruth Beard, A Genealogy of the Descendants of Widow Martha Beard of Milford, Conn. (Ansonia, 1915), 9-13; Myrtle M. Morris, Joseph and Philena (Elton) Fellows (n.p. 1940), 235; George Clarke Bryant, Deacon George Clark(e) of Milford, Connecticut (Ansonia, 1949), 47.

2

Proceedings at the Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Church of Christ in Milford, Ct., August 25, 1889 (Ansonia, 1890), 148.

3

Beard, Genealogy.

4

Mary Hubbard Livingstone Clark (Mrs. David Sanders Clark) is a descendant of John Beard's sister Sarah, who married Nicholas Camp, Jr. of Milford.



The first of these is the fact that the  
country is now a free country, and  
the people are now free to do as they please  
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BOTSFORD

"The surname Botsford is derived from a place name in Leicestershire, originally Botolph's Ford. This became abbreviated to Botelesford or Botlesford, and later to Bottesford, whence Botsford."<sup>2</sup>

John Botsford, of Chalgrave, Bedfordshire, may have been the husband of Agnes Botsford, who was buried April 6, 1565. He had six children, including

Richard Botsford, of Chalgrave, baptized October 6, 1545, who married at Chalgrave, October 30, 1569, Neyle \_\_\_\_\_. He was buried April 10, 1607. The youngest of his three children,

Edward Botsford, of Chalgrave, baptized May 1, 1579, married at Sundon, Bedfordshire, November 9, 1606, Alice Prior. (See PRIOR). They had six children, including

Henry Botsford, baptized at Sundon (as "Harry") June 15, 1608, who is believed to be the man of that name who appears on the list of the original proprietors of Milford, Connecticut, dated November 20, 1639.<sup>3</sup> Henry of Milford married previous to October 1640, Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_, who survived him. His wife may have been a stronger Puritan than he, for she joined the church at Milford on October 4, 1640, whereas he waited until July 25, 1644. In 1654 when the New Haven Colony seemed likely to become involved in war with the Dutch, he was appointed corporal in a company which was raised for the colony's defense. Henry and his son Elnathan are listed as freemen of Milford in 1669. He died at Milford very shortly before April 15, 1686.

Elnathan Botsford, son of Henry and Elizabeth, baptized in Milford, Connecticut, August 15, 1641, married, first, December 12, 1665, Elizabeth Fletcher (See FLETCHER), and, second, December 12, 1667, Hannah Baldwin. He died in Milford September 10, 1691. A daughter by his first wife,

Elizabeth Botsford, born October 22, 1666 at Milford, and baptized March 13, 1669/70, married Joseph Baldwin. (See BALDWIN II)

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1

Donald Lines Jacobus, Origins of the Botsford Family (Winona, Minn., 1937), 8, 10-15, and An American Family, Botsford-Marble Ancestral Lines (New Haven, 1933), 7-27.

2

Jacobus, Origins, 8.

3

Possibly he lived in the parish of Egginton, Bedfordshire (a few miles from Sundon and Chalgrave) immediately before emigrating to New England, for a "Henry Bottsford" of that parish was listed in 1637 and again on July 14, 1638 among persons who had failed to pay the "Ship Money" tax. - Ibid., 12.

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BROWN

Francis Brown, born about 1610, of Ratcliffe, Yorkshire, married Mary Edwards, about 1636. Presumably he and his wife were included in the group of families led by the Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, who sailed from England in May 1637 and arrived at Boston on the 26th of June. Late in the summer Mr. Eaton and other men of the company made an expedition to Connecticut, to explore the lands and harbors along the northern shore of Long Island Sound. At the place called Quinnipiack, they found what seemed to be an excellent location for a settlement. To protect their interests, they built a hut on the future site of New Haven, and left Francis Brown and six companions to spend the winter. This hut stood on what afterwards became the south corner of Church and Meadow Streets, near a copious spring. During the winter one of the seven men died. His bones were unearthed in 1750 when a cellar was being dug for a house at the corner of George and Meadow Streets. Brown was a signer of the Fundamental Agreement of the New Haven Colony on June 4, 1639. In 1641 he was chosen as a Deputy to the General Court, and from 1640 to 1646 served as a member of the New Haven watch. He died in 1663. His widow married, second, William Fayne, and died December 7, 1693.

Ebenezer Brown, youngest child of Francis and Mary, baptized in July 1647, married, March 28, 1667, Hannah Vincent. (See VINCENT). They lived in West Haven, Connecticut, and had nine children. A son,

Ebenezer Brown, who was born November 12, 1670, and died in 1707, also resided in West Haven. On February 11, 1695/96, he married Eleanor Lane, who survived him. (See LANE). A daughter,

Eleanor Brown, born March 1, 1698/99 and baptized April 2, 1699, married Daniel Hodge. (See HODGE). She is believed to have died in 1776.

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1

Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, I (April 1923), 213, II (January 1924), 346-347, 350; Edward R. Lambert, History of the Colony of New Haven (New Haven, 1838), 41-42; Edward Elias Atwater, History of the Colony of New Haven to Its Absorption into Connecticut (Meriden, Conn., 1902), 62-63; General Society of Colonial Wars, A First Supplement to the 1922 Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members (Hartford, 1941), 39.

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BROWNE

Thomas Browne, of Snelston, Derbyshire, married Margaret Chetham, a relative of Humphrey Chetham (1580-1653), founder of the Chetham Free Library and the Blue Coat School of Manchester. The second of their three sons,

Nicholas Browne, of Snelston, married Eleanor (Shirley) Vernon, daughter and heiress of Ralph Shirley of Repton, Derbyshire, and widow of Thomas Vernon. Nicholas was buried January 18, 1587, and his wife, April 28, 1595. A son,

Sir William Browne, who was born at Snelston in 1558 and died in the Low Countries in August 1610, married Mary Savage, who was born in Germany and naturalized in 1600. He served as a captain in the Low Countries for several years, was knighted there, and was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Flushing. His widow "Dame Mary Browne" was still living in 1632. They had eight children, including

Percy Browne, who was born about 1602 and naturalized in 1622. He married \_\_\_\_\_ Rich, born about 1603, a daughter of Richard and Ann (Machell) Rich. (See RICH). They had five children. A son,

Nathaniel Browne, born about 1625, emigrated to New England when a boy, possibly with the Reverend Thomas Hooker, who came over on the "Griffin" in 1633. His aunt, Dame Elizabeth Morgan, made her will November 28, 1632, leaving to him "the benefit of two hundred pounds for and towards his maintenance and bringing up until he be of the age of eight and twenty years." On December 2, 1635 his uncle, Sir Nathaniel Rich, in his will, gave "to Nathaniel Browne, now in New England with Mr. Hooker, the two hundred pounds which by my sister Morgan's will was bequeathed unto him and fifty pounds more, as my own gift; which two hundred and fifty pounds I would have Mr. Hooker employ during the minority of the said Nathaniel Browne for and towards his education, paying himself for his charges."

Nathaniel married Eleanor Watts (See WATTS) at Hartford, Connecticut, December 23, 1647. Apparently they settled initially at Springfield, Massachusetts, where their first child, a son who died young, was born "the first Monday in 1648/9." They then moved to Middletown, Connecticut, where their daughter Hannah was born in 1651. While she was still an infant, he made a voyage to England, possibly to collect legacies there, but evidently returned to Middletown before the end of 1653. On May 18, 1654 he was made a freeman. He died at Middletown in 1658, prior to the 26th of August when the inventory of his estate was taken. He and Eleanor had five sons, and one daughter,

Hannah Browne, born at Middletown April 12, 1651, who married Isaac Lane there on November 5, 1669. She died \_\_\_\_\_. (See LANE).

The American Genealogist, XXII (January 1946), 157-163; Louis Effingham DeForest, Moore and Allied Families (New York, 1938), 155-158; Harry F. Waters, Genealogical Gleanings in England (Boston, 1901), II, 871-874.





BRUEN

Robert Le Bruen of Bruen Stapleford, in the county palatine of Chester, is named in a grant of lands dated in the year 1230. He had

Robert Le Bruen, heir of Bruen Stapleford, whose sole daughter and heiress

Emma married Roger Le Bruen, and had

Robert Le Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, who died before 1354. His son

Roger Le Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, married Catherine, daughter of John de Legh, of Legh. He died in 1382. Their son

Nicholas Le Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, married Ellona, daughter of Roger de Praers, and had

Roger Le Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, who married (contract dated 1381) Katherine, daughter of Sir John Norreys, Knight, of Speke, co. Lancaster, by Katherine, daughter of Robert Balderstone. According to an inquisition made in 1426 after his death, Roger Le Bruen "held in domesne, as of fee, the manor of Bruen Stapleford, from the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, by military service, value per annum eight marks, with lands in Clotten, Wymbalds, Trafford, Oscroft Farm, Childs, Christleton, Guilden, Sutton, Barton, Huxley, Hargreave and Chester."<sup>2</sup> His son

Thomas Le Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Greenway, of Biddulph, co. Stafford. Their eldest son

James Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Dedwode, of Chester, and had

James Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, who married Anne, daughter of Geoffrey and Sybella Starkie. The eldest of their eleven children,

John Bruen, married a daughter of \_\_\_\_\_ Otley, of Otley, Shropshire, and had, as his eldest son,

John Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, who married, first, Anne, sister of Sir John Dene, of Utkinton, who died without issue, and, second, Dorothy Helford. (See HOLFORD). He died May 14, 1587, and was buried the following day. By his second wife he had thirteen or fourteen children. His son and heir,

Burke's Landed Gentry (London, 1939), 2586-2587; Charles Candee Baldwin, The Baldwin Genealogy from 1500 to 1881 (Cleveland, 1881), 840-842; William Edward Armytage Axon, "John Bruen," Dictionary of National Biography, III, 139-140; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Ancestry of Obadiah and Mary Bruen," The American Genealogist, XXVI (January 1950), 12-17.

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John Bruen, Esq., of Bruen Stapleford, Cheshire, born in 1560 and baptized September 19, 1567, was regarded by contemporaries as the embodiment of the Puritan ideal of the pious layman. Thanks to an admiring brother-in-law, the Rev. William Hinde, who was so impressed by his virtues as to write a biography, much more is known today about his life and personality than is the case with most English country gentlemen of his period.

"John was in his tender years sent to his uncle Dutton of Dutton, where for three years he was taught by the schoolmaster James Roe. The Dutton family had by charter the control of the minstrels of the county. Young Bruen became an expert dancer. 'At this time,' he said, 'the holy Sabbaths of the Lord were wholly spent, in all places about us, in May-games and May-poles, pipings and dancings, for it was a rare thing to hear of a preacher, or to have one sermon in a year.' When about seventeen he and his brother Thomas were sent as gentlemen-commoners to St. Alban Hall, Oxford, where they remained about two years. He left the university in 1579, and in the following year was married by his parents to a daughter of Mr. Hardware, who had been twice mayor of Chester.<sup>3</sup> Bruen at this time keenly enjoyed the pleasures of the chase, and in conjunction with Ralph Done, 'kept fourteen couple of great mouthed dogs.' On the death of his father in 1587 his means were reduced; he cast off his dogs, killed the game, and disparked the land. His children were brought up strictly, and his choice of servants fell upon the sober and pious. One of these, Robert Pashfield, or 'Old Robert,' though unable to read or write, had acquired so exact a knowledge of the Bible, that he could 'almost always' tell the book and chapter where any particular sentence was to be found. The old man had a leathern girdle, which served him as a memoria technica, and was marked into portions for the several books of the Bible, and with points and knots for the smaller divisions. Bruen in summer rose between three and four, and in winter at five, and read prayers twice a day. His own seasons for prayer were seven times daily. He removed the stained glass in Tarvin Church, and defaced the sculptured images. On the Sunday he walked from his house, a mile distant, to the church, and was followed by the greater part of his servants, and called upon such of his tenants as lived on the way, so that when he reached the church it was at the head of a goodly procession. He rarely went home to dinner after morning prayers, but continued in the church till after the evening service. He maintained a preacher at his own house, and afterwards for the parish. Bruen's house became celebrated, and a number of 'gentlemen of rank became desirous of sojourning under his roof for their better information in the way of God, and the more effectual reclaiming of themselves and their families.' Perkins, the puritan divine, called Bruen Stapleford, 'for the practice and power of religion, the very topsail of all England.' His wife died suddenly, and after a time he married the 'very amiable and

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3

Elizabeth (Hardware) Cowper (or Cooper) was a daughter of Henry Hardware, Alderman and Mayor of Chester, and widow of John Cowper, Alderman of Chester. She was born in 1552, and buried at Tarvin, January 18, 1596/97.





beautiful Ann Fox, whom he first met at a religious meeting in Manchester. For a year they dwelt at her mother's house at Rhodes, near Manchester. He then returned to Stapleford, and again his house became the abode of many scions of gentility. Bruen's second wife died after ten years of married life, and the widower broke up his household with its twenty-one boarders and retired to Chester, where he cleared the debt of his estate, saw some of his children settled, and maintained the poor of his parish by the produce of two mills in Stapleford, whither he returned with his third wife, Margaret.<sup>4</sup> He had an implicit belief in special providences, 'judgments,' witchcraft, &c. He kept a hospitable house, and was kind and charitable to the poor of his neighbourhood and of Chester. He refused to drink healths even at the high sheriff's feast. Towards the end of his life his prayers were twice accompanied by 'ravishing sights.'<sup>5</sup>

John Bruen died January 18, 1625/26, after an illness, and was buried at Tarvin Church on January 23. He had a total of 19 children, 9 by his first wife, 7 by his second, and 3 by his third.

Obadiah Bruen, the youngest child of John and Ann (Fox) Bruen, was baptized December 25, 1606, four days before his mother was buried. He became a draper at Shrewsbury in Shropshire. On September 30, 1633 he was admitted as a "free burgess" of the town; and the following year he and his wife Sarah had their first child baptized there. In 1635 he purchased a share in a patent for lands in what is now Stratham, New Hampshire, from Richard Percival, a fellow draper. None of the holders of the "Shrewsbury Patent" ever emigrated to New Hampshire, as far as is known; and he himself later sold his share. But his interest in the new plantations across the Atlantic had been aroused to such an extent that when the Rev. Richard Blinman, a young Oxford graduate from Chepstow, Monmouthshire, undertook to lead a group of friends to Plymouth Colony, he and his family joined the party. Though the exact date of their departure has not been determined, it was probably sometime in 1640, as the Plymouth records show that Blinman, "Mr. Obadiah Brewen," and four other members of the group were "propounded" (i.e. proposed) for admission as freemen on March 2, 1640/41. Perhaps at the invitation of Edward Winslow, they settled at Green's Harbour, now Marshfield, where, unhappily, they almost immediately became involved in a religious controversy. In his journal, Governor Winthrop writes:

One Mr. Blinman, a minister in Wales, a godly and able man, came over with some friends of his, and being invited to Green's

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3

The marriage took place about 1597. (See FOXE).

4

John Bruen and Margaret (Allen) Rutter received their marriage license May 13, 1612. She was a daughter of John Allen of Chester, a draper, and widow of John Rutter, gent., of Nantwich, Cheshire. Her first husband and at least two of their children died in 1610 of the "Pleague." She was buried November 24?, 1651.

5

D.N.B., loc. cit.





Harbour, near Plymouth, they went thither, but ere the year was expired there fell out some difference among them, which by no means could be reconciled, so as they agreed to part, and he came with his company and sat down at Cape Anne, which at this court May, 1642 was established to be a plantation, and called Gloucester."<sup>6</sup>

Soon after they moved to Gloucester, Mr. Bruen was made a freeman of Massachusetts, and henceforth took an active part in town and colonial affairs. For eight years he held the office of town clerk. In 1643 he was clerk of the writs and commissioner to end small causes. He also served as selectman for several terms, and on seven occasions was chosen as deputy to the Massachusetts General Court. His services included participation in the work of a committee to compare the printed law book with the original laws. In 1645 he was licensed at a Quarterly Court to "draw wine." Two children were born to him and Sarah at Gloucester, whose births were entered in the town records in his own handwriting.<sup>7</sup>

In 1650 Mr. Blinman accepted an offer to become the minister at Pequot, now New London, Connecticut. A number of the members of his congregation decided to accompany him, prompted no doubt in part by loyalty to their spiritual leader, but probably also in hopes of finding a place better suited for commerce and agriculture than the little fishing station of Gloucester, on rocky Cape Ann. Mr. Bruen was among those granted land by the townsmen on October 19, 1650, and apparently moved there a few months later, as his last entry in the Gloucester records was made in December. The house lot accorded him was on Meetinghouse Hill, and covered a considerable part of what subsequently became the New London town square.

In her History of New London, Miss Caulkins says:

During the sixteen years in which Mr. Bruen dwelt in the young plantation, he was perhaps more intimately identified with its public concerns than any other man. He was chosen a townsman for fifteen years in succession, and except the first year, uniformly first townsman and moderator. He was usually on all committees for granting lands, building meeting-houses and accommodating differences. He was clerk or recorder of the town all the time he was an inhabitant; and in 1666, on the first organization of the County Court, he was chosen clerk of that body. In the charter of Connecticut granted by Charles II, his name appears as one of the patentees of the colony, and the

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Quoted in Frances Manwaring Caulkins, History of New London, Connecticut (New London, 1895), 112.

7

As nearly as can be ascertained, their home in Gloucester stood on the southwest side of the Meetinghouse Green.

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THE TWENTY-SECOND CHAPTER

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only one from the town, which is proof that he was then considered its most prominent inhabitant. He appears to have been a persevering, plodding, able and discreet man, who accomplished a large amount of business, was helpful to every body, and left every thing which he undertook, the better for his management.<sup>8</sup>

In 1666, after the absorption of the New Haven Colony by Connecticut, a number of families from Milford, Guilford, Branford, and New Haven, who were dissatisfied with this turn of events, decided to found a settlement on the Passaic River in northern New Jersey, where only church members of their own way of thinking and of worship would have the right to vote or hold office. As two of his daughters had married men of the Baldwin family of Milford, who were active in this project, they and their husbands were probably at least partially responsible for Mr. Bruen's leaving New London and joining the New Jersey settlers in 1667. On July 11 of that year he and five other men signed a deed of purchase from the Indians in behalf of some forty associates. An additional party of twenty-three arrived soon afterwards; and all united to form one township, which received the name Newark, in compliment, it is said, to their minister, the Rev. Abraham Pierson, who had preached at Newark in Nottinghamshire. In 1671 Mr. Bruen was one of the inhabitants appointed at the town meeting to "make the rates," and in 1673 he was nominated for Magistrate.

The last information concerning him that has been found is provided by a letter he wrote in 1680 to his son-in-law Thomas Post of Norwich, which was recorded at New London as voucher to a sale of land. In this letter he refers to himself and wife, his son John and daughter Hannah, and their respective spouses, as being all in health. "It hath pleased God hitherto to continue our lives and liberties," he writes, "though it hath pleased him to embitter our comforts by taking to himself our Reverend pastor, Mr. Pierson, Aug. 9th. 1679." He then reports that this loss has been in some measure supplied by Mr. Abraham Pierson, the son of their former pastor, "who follows the steps of his ancient father in godliness, praise to our God."<sup>9</sup> Obadiah Bruen is believed to have died at Newark about 1681. The date of his wife's death is unknown.<sup>10</sup>

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8

Caulkins, 155.

10

9

Ibid., 156.

In addition to the references previously cited, sources for Obadiah Bruen include the following: Caulkins, 67, 70-71, 73, 111, 132, 135, 247, 249; Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire (Portland, 1928-1939), 54, 117; W. Farrand Felch, "The Blynman Party," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LIII (April 1899), 234-241; Isaac J. Greenwood, "Rev. Richard Blinman of Marshfield, Gloucester and New London," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LIV (January 1900), 39-44; John J. Babson, History of the Town of Gloucester (Gloucester, Mass., 1860), 65; New Jersey Historical Society, Proceedings Commemorative of the Settlement of Newark, New Jersey (Newark, 1866), 112; Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey (Newark, 1864), 41, 50.



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The Curator  
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The University of Chicago

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Mary Bruen, the eldest of their five children, was baptized at St. Julians, Shrewsbury, June 12, 1634. She married John Baldwin, Sr. of Milford, Connecticut, as his second wife, in 1653. (See BALDWIN II). Ten years later, her sister Hannah Bruen, born January 9, 1643, married her stepson John Baldwin, a son of John, Sr. by his first wife.

Note: The younger Abraham Pierson mentioned in the quotation from Obadiah Bruen's letter on the preceding page, returned to Connecticut in 1692. In 1701 he was chosen as the first rector of the Collegiate School which later became Yale College. See Dictionary of National Biography, XIV, 588-589.





1  
BUCKINGHAM

Thomas Buckingham and his wife Hannah lived in Hertfordshire, presumably near Minsden Chapel in the parish of Hitchin. They accompanied the Rev. Peter Prudden across the Atlantic to Boston in 1637, and thence to New Haven in April 1638. Here they resided in what was called "Mr. Gregson's quarter," the square bounded by Chapel, Crown, Church, and College Streets. George Street has since been cut through the quarter, running parallel to Chapel and Crown. As far as can be determined, their house stood at or near what is now the intersection of College and George.

When the followers of Mr. Prudden organized their church at New Haven on August 22, 1639, Thomas Buckingham was named as one of the "Seven Pillars." With the rest of the congregation, he moved to Milford, Connecticut, some months later, where he was granted a three acre house lot between those of Robert Plumb and Edmund Tapp. (See PLUMB and TAPP). His name appears fifth on the list of the original "free planters" of Milford, who were given the franchise at the first town meeting held November 20, 1639. In May and December 1656 and again in February 1657, he served as Deputy to the New Haven General Court. From a note in the margin of the church record, it appears that he died in Boston in the fall of 1657. According to one source, he had gone there on business for the church, "to seek for them a pastor" to replace Mr. Prudden, who had died the previous year.

His wife Hannah joined the church at New Haven February 9, 1639/40 and died at Milford June 28, 1646. He married, second, Ann \_\_\_\_\_, whose will is dated March 18, 1686/87. Among the five children of his first marriage was

Samuel Buckingham, baptized at Milford June 13, 1641, who married Sarah Baldwin December 14, 1663. (See BALDWIN I). He was a merchant and trader, as well as a farmer. In 1665 he represented the town at the General Court, and in 1672 served on a commission to investigate a boundary dispute involving Milford, New Haven, Branford, and Wallingford. He and Deacon George Clark (See Part I, p.2) were Deputies to the General Court in 1675 when it authorized, raised, and equipped four companies for King Philip's War. He was again a Deputy, along with Captain John Beard (See BEARD), at the time that Governor Andros tried to seize the Connecticut charter, and is said to have been among the "conspirators" who undertook to save it. He was in the meeting room at Hartford, October 31, 1687, when the lights went out and the charter was spirited away to be hidden from the Governor in the "Charter Oak."

\*

<sup>1</sup>Donald Lines Jacobus, Origins of the Rotsford Family (Winona, Minn., 1937), 1, and List of Officials, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, of Connecticut Colony and of New Haven Colony (New Haven, 1935), 7, 8; The Herts Genealogist and Antiquary, II (Jan. 1897), 292; Isabel MacBeath Calder, The New Haven Colony (New Haven, 1934), 47; George Tracy Buckingham, Buckingham Colonial Ancestors (Chicago, 1920), 17-19, 25-26, 31-32, 34-36, 39, 40; Rev. F. W. Chapman, The Buckingham Family (Hartford, 1872), 1-13, 43-44, 45.

# REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the project's progress and results. The report is organized into several sections, each detailing a specific aspect of the project. The first section, 'Introduction', provides a brief overview of the project's goals and objectives. The second section, 'Methodology', describes the research methods and data collection techniques used. The third section, 'Results', presents the findings of the study, and the fourth section, 'Conclusion', summarizes the key findings and their implications.

The data collected during the project shows a clear trend of increasing participation in the program over the past year. This increase is attributed to several factors, including improved outreach efforts and a more streamlined registration process. The results also indicate that the program has successfully reached its target audience, with a significant portion of participants being from underserved communities. These findings suggest that the program is effective in promoting community engagement and providing valuable resources to those in need.

In conclusion, the project has achieved its primary objectives and has provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of the program. The findings suggest that the program is well-suited for its purpose and that further improvements can be made to enhance its impact. The report concludes with a series of recommendations for future research and program development.

The following table provides a summary of the key findings from the study. The table is organized into two columns: 'Finding' and 'Implication'. The first column lists the specific findings, while the second column explains their significance and potential impact on the program. This summary is intended to provide a clear and concise overview of the project's results for stakeholders and decision-makers.

Overall, the project has been a success, and the findings provide a strong foundation for future work. The data clearly shows that the program is making a positive impact on the community, and the recommendations provide a clear path forward for continued improvement. The report is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the project's progress and results, and it serves as a testament to the dedication and hard work of the project team.

Andros continued Mr. Buckingham and Captain Beard in office as Deputies for Milford, by royal commission. They held these posts until Andros was driven out in 1689; then were re-elected by popular vote in April 1690. That year Mr. Buckingham was accepted as sole surety for the Colony's Treasurer; and in 1691 served for the last time as Deputy. On April 9, 1692 he and his wife were admitted to full communion with the Milford church. He died March 17, 1699/1700. They had ten children, including

Samuel Buckingham, born November 1, 1668. The date of his marriage to Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ is not known, but it presumably took place about February 17, 1689 when his father deeded to him a house and lot. He was admitted to the Milford church April 9, 1691, and his wife May 17, 1696. Though a proprietor of the town of New Milford, he never resided there. He died October 29, 1708, just before his fortieth birthday. Evidently he had been in ill health for some time, as on November 2, 1694 he was excused from military training, "having lost one of his eyes, and having other infirmities." According to family tradition, his eye was pierced by an Indian arrow during King William's War, which began in 1689. The eldest of his eight children was

Samuel Buckingham, baptized November 21, 1693. He had land deeded to him in New Milford August 13, 1742, but there is no evidence of his having lived there. He died in Milford December 29, 1749, at the age of about 56. He married, May 20, 1714, Silence Clark (See Part I, p.8). They had eleven children, including:

1. Deborah Buckingham, their second child, born March 22, 1718, who married Thomas Clark (See Part I, p.8). She died July 25, 1808.

2. Abigail Buckingham, their third child, born November 19, 1720, who married Daniel Clark (See Part I, p.9). She died August 27, 1805.



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BUNNELL

William Bunnell, who is said to have come from Cheshire, England, was in New Haven, Connecticut, as early as 1638. A tanner by trade, he operated a large farm in West Haven. He married Ann Wilmot at New Haven in 1640 (See WILMOT), and took the oath of fidelity there in 1648. His wife died in 1653/54. Shortly afterwards, according to the New Haven town records, it was decided that because of his age, weakness, and poverty, provision should be made for his passage to the old country where he had friends to care for him; and in 1654 he returned to England. One source asserts that he died at Barbados in 1671 while attempting to sail back to America, but this seems implausible because of his apparently advanced years, poor physical condition, and straightened circumstances. Among his five children was,

Benjamin Bunnell, who was born in New Haven in 1642, baptized there in 1650, and died about 1696. In 1670 he was admitted as a freeman. He married, first, Rebecca Mallory (See MALLORY) and, second, Elizabeth (Post) Sperry, daughter of John and Hester (Hyde) Post, and widow of John Sperry. Children by his first wife included:

1. Judith Bunnell, born April 13, 1672, who married, first, probably in 1693, Thomas Hodge (See HODGE), and, second, Daniel Bristol. Prior to marriage she had a natural child by John Eels of Milford, born in 1690. She died July 21, 1746, aged 74.

2. Rachel Bunnell, born December 16, 1683, and baptized April 27, 1690, who married John Plumb (See PLUMB). She died July 21, 1728, aged 45.

## 1

Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, II (January 1924), 358-359; Mary Audentia Smith Anderson, Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale (Independence, Mo., 1929), 329-330; Orland C. Hodge, Hodge Genealogy (Boston, 1900), 31; Adele Andrews, comp., The Ancestors and Descendants of Havilah and Dorcas Gale Bunnell (n.p., 1937), 58.

# Index

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the course of the proceedings in this case, in the order in which they were named. The names are given in full, and the page on which they are mentioned is also given. The names are given in the order in which they were named, and not in the order in which they appear in the text.

The names of the persons who have been named in the course of the proceedings in this case, in the order in which they were named, are given in the following list. The names are given in full, and the page on which they are mentioned is also given.

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BURWELL

John Burwell, whose name is included in the list of free planters of Milford, Connecticut, dated November 20, 1639, emigrated to New England from Hertfordshire. His place of origin has been variously given as Hemel Hempstead or Bovingdon. But the most definite reference to him yet found in English records is an entry in a church register which states that John Burwell and Alice Heath were married at Minsden Chapel in the parish of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, June 24, 1635. This chapel, long since fallen to ruin, was only about four miles from King's Walden, home of the Rev. Peter Prudden, the minister under whose leadership Milford was founded. The Burwells were not among the fifteen or so families from Hertfordshire who sailed with Mr. Prudden in May 1637; they had a child baptized at Minsden Chapel the following summer. Hence it is to be assumed that they joined the Prudden party later, either at Boston or New Haven. Alice (Heath) Burwell became a member of the Milford church October 4, 1640; and John was admitted July 4, 1641, with the notation that he was "of Hertfordshire" and husband to Alice. They had seven children. He died August 17, 1649. His widow married Joseph Peck at Milford September 12, 1650, and died there December 19, 1666.

Samuel Burwell, son of John and Alice, who was baptized at Milford October 11, 1640 and died there May 5, 1715, married Sarah Fenn. (See FENN). They had five children including

Mary Burwell, born October 20, 1667 and baptized July 14, 1672, who married Joshua Lobdell at Milford August 11, 1695. She died prior to March 1712. (See LOBDELL).

NOTE: Sarah Burwell who married Josiah Platt January 8, 1707 (See PLATT) doubtless belonged to this Burwell family, but the exact connection has not been discovered.

## 1

William Brigg, ed., The Herts Genealogist and Antiquary, II (January 1897), 288, 293; Donald Lines Jacobus, Origins of the Botsford Family (Winona, Minn., 1937), 3; Myrtle M. Morris, Joseph and Philena (Elton) Fellows: Their Ancestry and Descendants (n.p. 1940), 230; Proceedings of the Burwell Family Picnic Held at Burwell's Farm, Milford, Conn., Aug. 13, 1870 (Cleveland, 1870), 9-10; James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), I, 316; George Norbury MacKenzie, Colonial Families of the United States of America (Baltimore, 1917), VI, 314; William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), 282-283; Charles Edward Banks, Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650 (Philadelphia, 1937), 67.



1  
CAMP

John Camp, the Elder, yeoman, of Nazeing, Essex, married Mary \_\_\_\_\_ in August 1573. His will was dated May 21, 1630, and proved the following June 11. They are said to have been the parents of

Nicholas Camp, Sr., who was born and baptized at Nazeing in April 1597. He came initially to Wethersfield, Connecticut, but his name appears on the first list of free planters of Milford, dated November 20, 1639. In 1646 he owned a homelot of six acres, one rood, and twenty poles, located between those of Roger Tyrrell and John Fowler. He also shared in later divisions of Milford lands, and bought several tracts. He married, first, Sarah \_\_\_\_\_, who died in childbed September 6, 1645; second, in 1646, Eady or Edith Tilley of Windsor, a widow;<sup>2</sup> and, third, in New Haven, July 14, 1652, Katherine Thompson, widow of Anthony. Nicholas is believed to have died not long before 1658. A daughter by his first wife,

Mary Camp married John Baldwin, Sr. of Milford, as his first wife. (See BALDWIN II).<sup>3</sup>

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1

William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), 149-152; The American Genealogist, XV(October 1938), 125; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Mary, First Wife of John Baldwin, Sr. of Milford," The American Genealogist, XXXV(October 1959), 226-227.

2

Her first husband, John Tilley, master of a bark, was cruelly maimed by Indians on the Connecticut River, near Saybrook, in October 1636, and died three days later.

3

Mary Hubbard Livingstone Clark, wife of David Sanders Clark, is a descendant of Nicholas Camp, Jr., born in 1630, a son of Nicholas, Sr. and Sarah.





CANFIELD

Thomas Canfield was granted a home lot and two acres of land at Milford, Connecticut, December 31, 1646, but he may actually have been living in Milford, or perhaps New Haven, prior to this time. Although the date and place of his birth have not been determined, it is interesting to note that a Canfield family appears in the register of Minsden Chapel in the Parish of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, along with the names of Thomas Buckingham and John Burwell, two of the original settlers of Milford. (See BUCKINGHAM and BURWELL). Thomas became a member of the Milford Church March 1, 1656, and was appointed Sergeant of the town trainband May 13, 1669. In 1673, 1674, and 1676 he represented the town at five sessions of the Connecticut General Court. He died between February 23, 1687/88 and August 22, 1689. Probably before 1650, he married Phebe Crane of Wethersfield, by whom he had nine children. (See CRANE).

Sarah Canfield, the eldest, was probably born about 1651, though not baptized at Milford until March 9, 1655/56. She married Josiah Platt at Milford December 2, 1669 (See PLATT), and died before her husband.

## 1

Frederick A. Canfield, comp., A History of Thomas Canfield and of Matthew Canfield (Dover, N.J., 1897), 106, 110-112; William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), 226-227; The American Genealogist, XXXI (July 1955), 168; William Briggs, ed., The Herts Genealogist and Antiquary, II (January 1897), passim.

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CRANE

Phebe Crane, who married Thomas Canfield, probably before 1650, is thought to have been a sister of Benjamin Crane of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who died in 1691, and also of Lieut. Henry Crane, who was at Wethersfield, Guilford, and Killingworth, and was appointed one of the distributors of Benjamin's estate, March 13, 1693/94. Phebe was admitted to the church at Milford, Connecticut, May 4, 1671. She made her will July 28, 1690, "being sicke & weake in boîy," and died the same year. (See CANFIELD).

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1

William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), 226-227.

1890

Received of the Treasurer of the  
Board of Education the sum of  
\$100.00 for the year 1890  
and for the year 1891  
and for the year 1892  
and for the year 1893  
and for the year 1894  
and for the year 1895  
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DENSLOW

Henry Denslow was born in Dorsetshire, England, about 1615 to 1620. Though sometimes identified as the son of Nicholas Denslow, who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and thence to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1635, he was probably not a son but a nephew or other close relative. His name first appears in the Windsor records in 1644. About 1645 he married Susannah \_\_\_\_\_. In 1662 he purchased a large tract of land from Thomas Ford at Pine Meadow, now Windsor Locks, upon which he settled the following year. His nearest neighbor was two miles distant. When King Philip's War broke out, he moved his family to Windsor for their protection, but being "a man of courage," against the advice of friends he persisted in making daily trips to his farm to work on the land. On April 4, 1676, during one of these trips, he was captured by a small band of Indians and apparently was killed the same day. After the war ended, his widow moved back to their house at Pine Meadow with her unmarried children, five daughters and a seventeen year old son. She died in Windsor August 26, 1683.

Susannah Denslow, the eldest of Henry's eight children, was born in Windsor September 3, 1648. When she was fifteen, with teenage brashness she made some uncomplimentary remarks about a woman, which so provoked the latter's husband that he took the matter to court in Hartford. After considering John Bissell's complaint about "reproachful speeches" which she had spoken against his spouse, the court ordered Henry Denslow or his wife to "severely correct their daughter with a rod upon her naked body, in the presence of Mrs. Wolcott and Goody Bancroft this day" (May 18, 1664). If the punishment could not be immediately attended to, the constable was to see it done at the next opportunity. In addition, Susannah was obliged "to give security for her good behavior till the Court in Sept. next." She married John Hodge in Windsor August 12, 1666, and died August 26, 1698. (See HODGE).

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George McKenzie Roberts, "The Denslow Family in America," The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, LXXVII (April 1946), 50-51; LXXVIII (January 1947), 2-5, 9-10; Orlando J. Hodge, Hodge Genealogy (Boston, 1900), 341-344.





FENN

Benjamin Fenn, born about 1612, was a native of Buckinghamshire. One authority gives his birthplace as Stewkley;<sup>2</sup> another suggests that he may have been the son of Thomas and Alice (Mallard) Fenn of Cheddington.<sup>3</sup> There is record of his being in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1638, but soon thereafter he moved to New Haven. In February 1639 he was one of the five men who purchased from Ansantawae, a sachem of the Paugusett Indians the land on which the town of Milford, Connecticut, was laid out some months later.

The price was six coats, ten blankets, one kettle, twelve hatchets, twelve hoes, two dozen knives, and a dozen small mirrors. . . . Deeding the land to its new owners was effected with the old English "twig and turf" ceremony. After the customary signing of the deed by both parties, Ansantawae was handed a piece of turf and a twig. Taking the piece of turf in one hand, and the twig in the other, he thrust the twig into the turf, and handed it to the English. In this way he signified that the Indians relinquished all the land specified in the deed and everything growing upon it. The Paugusett Indians sold the Wepawaug land in the hope that they would enlist English protection against the Mohawks, who were continually raiding their territory.<sup>4</sup>

Fenn's name appears on the list of original "free planters" of Milford, dated November 20, 1639. On September 20, 1640 he and his wife Sarah were admitted to the Milford Church, of which he was the first member to be ordained Deacon. For some nineteen years, commencing with his selection as Deputy to the New Haven General Court in 1653, he took a prominent part in public affairs. From 1654 to 1658 and again from 1661 to 1664, he served as Assistant; and in 1661, 1662, and 1663 was Commissioner from the New Haven Colony to the United Colonies. He was active in promoting the union of New Haven and Connecticut, and, after this was brought about, served as Assistant from 1665 to 1672, the year he died. His will, dated September 14, 1672, was proved on November 13. In it he

1

James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), II, 152; Donald Lines Jacobus, Origins of the Botsford Family (Winona, Minn., 1937), 3, 5, and List of Officials, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, of Connecticut Colony and of New Haven Colony (New Haven, 1935), 17; Letter by Donald Lines Jacobus, June 15, 1939, in William Charles Stillson, Notes on the Genealogy of the Stillson Family (Ann Arbor, 1939), 113-114; Federal Writers' Project, History of Milford, Connecticut, 1639-1939 (Milford, 1939), 3-5, 7; General Society of Colonial Wars, A First Supplement to the 1922 Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members (Hartford, 1941), 92; Dorchester Town Records, 3rd edition (Boston, 1896), 31.

2

Jacobus, Botsford Family, 8, citing Bishop's Transcripts of Stewkley

3

Registers.

Ernest Flagg, Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England (Hartford, 1926), 207.

4

History of Milford, 4-5.





leaves to his son Samuel "my dwelling house, lands and meadows in the parishes of Chiddingtun, Masworth, Ivingho, Wing, all of them in Buckinghamshire, given to me by the will of the late deceased Agnis Seare of the same parish and shire."<sup>5</sup>

He married, first, in 1638, Sarah Baldwin, who died April 29, 1663 (See BALDWIN I), and, second, March 12, 1663/64, Susanna Wood, daughter of Mrs. Susannah Wood of the parish of Suckley in Worcestershire. He had five children by his first wife, four by his second. Among the former were

1. Sarah Fenn, baptized in April 1645, who married Samuel Burwell. (See BURWELL).

2. Martha Fenn, baptized July 7, 1650, who married Captain Samuel Newton March 14, 1669. (See NEWTON).

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5

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XLVII (April 1893), 254.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 CHICAGO HALL  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY  
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

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[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

FLETCHER

John Fletcher married Mary Ward, daughter of Richard and Joyce Ward, at Stretton, Rutlandshire, after 1630. He and his wife came to New England about 1635, with her widowed mother and her brother John. (See WARD). They settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, but before 1637 moved to Wethersfield, where he had a homestead recorded to him on March 16, 1640. Soon thereafter, the Fletchers moved to Milford, Connecticut, as did a number of other Wethersfield families. He was admitted to the Milford Church November 14, 1641, and eventually became a deacon. His wife Mary joined December 19, 1641. In May 1659 and May 1661, he served as Deputy to the New Haven General Court. He died April 18, 1662. The Fletchers had one son, who died in infancy, and six daughters, including

Elizabeth Fletcher, baptized in October 1645, who married Elnathan Botsford at Milford December 12, 1665. She probably died in 1666. (See BOTSFORD)

## 1

Donald Lines Jacobus, An American Family, Botsford-Marble Ancestral Lines (New Haven, 1933), 27, and List of Officials, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, of Connecticut Colony, from March 1636 through 11 October 1677, and of New Haven Colony throughout Its Separate Existence (New Haven, 1935), 18; James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), II, 173; Charles Henry Cory, Lineal Ancestors of Rhoda (Axtell) Cory (1937), Vol. II, Part II, 271-276.



REPORT

The following report was prepared by the committee on the subject of the proposed new law, and is submitted to the assembly for their consideration. The committee has the honor to acknowledge the assistance of the various departments of the government, and the cooperation of the various officers and employees of the same, in the preparation of this report. The committee also wishes to express its appreciation to the various members of the assembly, who have assisted it in its work, and to the various officers and employees of the assembly, who have assisted it in its work.

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FOXE

John Foxe, gentleman, of the Rhodes in Pilkington, Lancashire, married Jane Parr, daughter and co-heir of \_\_\_\_\_ Parr of Rhodes. She made her will as a widow October 24, 1579.

William Foxe, son and heir of John, of the Rhodes in Pilkington, in the parish of Bury, was controller of the house of Henry Stanley, fourth Earl of Derby (b.1531, d.1593). The Earl was one of the commissioners who tried Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1586, and was employed by Queen Elizabeth on other high undertakings both at home and abroad. William married, first, \_\_\_\_\_, and, second, Margaret, who may have been the daughter of Henry Orrell, Esq. of Orrell. His will was made December 7, 1595. By his second marriage he had:

1. Anne Foxe,<sup>2</sup> born about 1581, who married John Bruen, as his second wife, about 1596-97. She was buried December 29, 1606. (See BRUEN)

2. Margaret Foxe, who married the Rev. William Hinde, fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Her husband wrote a biography of her brother-in-law.

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1

Donald Lines Jacobus, "Ancestry of Obadiah and Mary Bruen," The American Genealogist, XXVI (January 1950), 24-25; Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th ed., VII, 234; Concise Dictionary of National Biography, 1236.

## 2

Also sometimes spelled "Ann Fox."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE  
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FULWOOD

Robert Fulwood of Clay Hall, Tamworth, Warwickshire, married Margaret Mitton or Mytton,<sup>2</sup> who was born about 1460-1490. A son

Robert Fulwood of Little Alne in the parish of Aston Cantlow, Warwickshire, married Mary Hunter. His will dated August 6, 1574, was proved May 31, 1576. A daughter

Anne Fulwood married Richard Gunne of Saintsbury, Gloucestershire. (See GUNNE).

---

1

The American Genealogist, XXVIII (July 1952), 165.

2

Though it has often been asserted that she was of royal descent, this claim appears to be false. See ibid., 165-167.

I have written with pleasure, and in the hope that you will find it of some use.

Very truly yours,  
J. H. P.

Enclosed find a copy of the report of the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York, which was adopted by the Convention of 1894.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. H. P.

Very truly yours,  
J. H. P.

Enclosed find a copy of the report of the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York, which was adopted by the Convention of 1894.

GIBBARD

William Gibbard, from Tasworth, Warwickshire, was an early resident of New Haven, Connecticut, and a man of some prominence in public affairs. He served as Judge from 1645 to 1661, as Deputy from New Haven to the General Court from 1652 to 1658, and as Secretary of the New Haven Colony from 1658 to 1660. In 1661 he declined election as Assistant, but held that office the following year. About 1640 he married Ann (or Anna) Tapp, who survived him. (See TAPP). He died August 9, 1662 (1663?). The eldest of his ten children,

Hannah Gibbard, baptized at New Haven October 31, 1641, married, May 20, 1663, Thomas Clark of Milford, Connecticut. (See Part I, p.4). She died at Milford November 4, 1703.

## 1

James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), II, 244; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, III (January 1926), 641, and List of Officials, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, of Connecticut Colony and of New Haven Colony (New Haven, 1935), 20; John Barber White, Ancestry of John Barber White (Haverhill, Mass., 1913), 272-273; George Clarke Bryant, Deacon George Clark(e) of Milford, Connecticut (Ansonia, 1949), 35; Charles Edward Banks, Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650 (Philadelphia, 1937), 176.

CHAPTER 1

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject. It begins with a discussion of the importance of the subject and the scope of the book. The author then discusses the various methods used in the study of the subject and the results of these studies. The chapter concludes with a summary of the main points discussed.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the various methods used in the study of the subject and the results of these studies. The chapter concludes with a summary of the main points discussed.

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GIFFORD

John Gifford, bricklayer, was buried at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, December 30, 1605. His wife Joane was buried there October 12, 1620. The oldest of their eight children,

Elizabeth Gifford, born about 1567, married at Chesham, October 20, 1589, Edward Sale. (See SALE). She was buried at Chesham, August 14, 1634.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXV (January 1911), 64-65.

Received of the Treasurer of the  
Board of Directors of the  
City of New York  
the sum of \$100.00  
for the purchase of  
the City of New York  
the sum of \$100.00  
for the purchase of  
the City of New York

Witness my hand and seal  
this 1st day of January  
1888

GLOVER

Henry Glover, "soap boiler," of New Haven, Connecticut, died there September 2, 1689. He married Helena, most likely a sister of William Davis of New Haven. She died March 1, 1697/98. A daughter,

Mercy Glover, baptized August 16, 1643, married, May 5, 1664, Moses Mansfield (See MANSFIELD).

Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of The Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, Conn., 1930), I, 224, and "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, III (January 1926), 660.

Index

1. The first part of the index is devoted to the names of the authors of the papers. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in abbreviated form. The last name is given in full, and the middle name is given in abbreviated form. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in abbreviated form. The last name is given in full, and the middle name is given in abbreviated form.

2. The second part of the index is devoted to the names of the subjects of the papers. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the first letter of the subject. The first letter is given in full, and the middle letter is given in abbreviated form. The last letter is given in full, and the middle letter is given in abbreviated form. The first letter is given in full, and the middle letter is given in abbreviated form. The last letter is given in full, and the middle letter is given in abbreviated form.



GOLD

John Gould, yeoman, of Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, married Judith. He died between June 30, 1633, the date of his will, and July 18, 1633, when it was proved. His widow married, second, by license September 20, 1639, Simon Gould, of Bovingdon, Hertfordshire, a distant cousin of her first husband. She was buried at Watford, Hertfordshire, May 15, 1650. In her will she left money to be sent to New England "for my son Nathan and my daughter Sarah. . ."

Nathan Gold, son of John and Judith, was in Milford, Connecticut, as early as 1647, but moved to Fairfield about two years later, where he became a leading citizen. He was appointed Lieutenant of the Train Band in May 1657, Chief Military Officer of Fairfield County in June 1672, and Major in August 1673. In the Royal Charter granted to Connecticut by Charles II in 1662 he is named as one of the Patentees. He was an Assistant in 1657, from 1659 to 1667, and from 1689 to 1694. During King Philip's War he was a member of the Council, and in 1687, under Andros, was Judge of Pleas for Fairfield County. At the time of his death, March 4, 1693/94, he was the richest man in Fairfield. He married, first, by 1655, Martha, widow of Edmund Harvey, and, second, probably late in 1659, Sarah Phippen (See PHIPPEN). A daughter, presumably by his second wife,

Deborah Gold, born perhaps in 1660, married about 1677 Ensign George Clark of Milford, Connecticut. (See Part I, p. ). She died at Milford June 2, 1697.

## 1

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXIX (January 1925), 86; Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, 1930), I, 223, and "The Phippen Family and the Wife of Nathan Gold, of Fairfield, Connecticut," The American Genealogist, XVII (July, 1940), 3, 14-15.



GUNNE

Richard Gunne, of Saintsbury, Gloucestershire, died before 1587. His widow Mary died between October 23, 1587, the date of her will, and February 17, 1587/88 when it was proved at Gloucester. They had six children.

Richard Gunne, of Saintsbury, their eldest son, married Anne Fulwood of Little Alne, in the parish of Aston Cantlow, Warwickshire. (See FULWOOD).<sup>2</sup> Among his four children was

Eleanor Gunne, who died before August 3, 1601. She married, first, Joseph Phelps of Bengeworth, Worcestershire, who died in 1579, and, second, John Tomes. (See TOMES).

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1

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXXIV (July 1930), 290.

2

In The American Genealogist, XXVIII (July 1952), 165, Donald Lines Jacobus points out that either the date of May 20, 1566 which has been given for their marriage is incorrect, or Anne Fulwood could not have been the mother of Eleanor Gunne. Even supposing that Eleanor was born in 1567, she would have been only 12 when her first husband, Joseph Phelps, died.

The present day is a time of great change and progress. The world is becoming more and more united, and the people are becoming more and more educated. The science of the day is making great discoveries, and the art of the day is making great improvements. The commerce of the day is making great progress, and the industry of the day is making great improvements.

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HAWLEY

Hannah (or Anne) Hawley was a sister of Joseph Hawley, a yeoman, of Parwich, Derbyshire. Joseph, who was born in 1603, is said to have come to New England in 1629 or 1630. He eventually settled in Stratford, Connecticut, where he became one of the most prominent citizens, and served as the first Town Clerk (from 1650 to 1666), Town Treasurer, and Deputy to the General Court. Though it is logical to suppose that Hannah accompanied her brother across the Atlantic, and thence to Stratford, it has not been possible to verify this assumption in the surviving records. About 1655 she became the wife of John Ufford (or Uffoote) of Milford, but was granted a divorce from him in 1657, a rare concession in 17th Century Connecticut. Both chose new spouses almost immediately. She married John Beard of Milford on May 25, 1657, and Ufford married Martha Nettleton.<sup>2</sup> Hannah died in 1698. (See BEARD).

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1

Elizabeth Hawley Everett, Hawley and Nason Ancestry (Chicago, 1929), 13; Elias S. Hawley, The Hawley Record (Buffalo, 1896), 2-3, 436, 458; Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, Conn., 1930), I, 264; The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, XLIII (July 1912), 299.

2

John and Martha (Nettleton) Ufford are ancestors of Mary Hubbard Livingstone Clark, wife of David Sanders Clark.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various stages of human development, from the earliest forms of life to the modern era. He also touches upon the different civilizations that have flourished throughout history, and the impact they have had on the world as a whole. The second part of the book is a detailed account of the events that have shaped the modern world, from the French Revolution to the present day. The author provides a comprehensive overview of the political, social, and economic changes that have taken place, and the challenges that the world has faced. The third part of the book is a collection of essays on various topics, including the future of the world, the role of science, and the importance of education. The author offers his own views on these issues, and encourages readers to think critically about the world around them.

The fourth part of the book is a collection of letters and speeches by the author, which provide a personal insight into his thoughts and feelings. The fifth part of the book is a collection of poems and songs, which are written in a simple and accessible style. The sixth part of the book is a collection of stories and legends, which are drawn from various cultures and traditions. The seventh part of the book is a collection of facts and figures, which are presented in a clear and concise manner. The eighth part of the book is a collection of questions and answers, which are designed to help readers understand the world better. The ninth part of the book is a collection of exercises and projects, which are intended to help readers apply what they have learned. The tenth part of the book is a collection of references and sources, which are used in the book.

HODGE

John Hodge, born about 1643, was among the first settlers of "Hamasanett Plantation," later known as Killingsworth, and, since 1840, as Clinton, Connecticut. His name appears on a list of the original "planters," dated December 28, 1663. On August 12, 1666 he married at Windsor, Connecticut, Susanna Denslow. (See DENSLOW). He and his wife are believed to have remained in Killingsworth until about 1670, when they moved to Windsor, where her parents were still living. When the town of Suffield, which adjoins Windsor on the north, was incorporated, on June 3, 1674, he was one of the original grantors who received land there, and subsequently moved his family thither. He continued to reside in Suffield at least until April 1, 1685, and probably until 1687. But by 1688 he had moved to Lyme, Connecticut, where he died in 1692 or 1694, most likely in the former year.

Thomas Hodge, second of the eleven children of John and Susanna, was born February 13, 1668/69 at Windsor, and married, probably in 1693, Judith Bunnell. (See BUNNELL). He evidently settled in New Haven, or in that vicinity, as early as June 25, 1694, as land records show that on that date he purchased of Benjamin Bowden thirty acres of land "bounded on the common, eastward on Milford line and westward on land of John Downe." He died May 2, 1712, either in New Haven or West Haven. Thomas and his wife had nine children.

Daniel Hodge, their eldest son, born January 28, 1693/94, married Eleanor Brown. (See BROWN). He was a manufacturer of lasts, but gave a portion of his time to farming. On October 27, 1734, he and all his children then born, five in number, were baptized and taken into the Episcopal Church at West Haven, with the Rev. Samuel Johnson officiating.<sup>2</sup> According to family tradition, "Mr. Hodge was a most excellent man, greatly respected by all who knew him." He died June 10, 1777.

Daniel Hodge, born December 12, 1729, one of eight children of Daniel and Eleanor, married Sarah Platt. (See PLATT). Both he and his wife were members for a time of the Congregational Church in that portion of West Haven which is now included in Orange, Connecticut. They had ten children. Daniel died August 29, 1787.

## 1

Orlando J. Hodge, Hodge Genealogy (Boston, 1900), 23-30, 38-40, 52, 80, 119, 172; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, IV (September 1926), 780-782; Samuel Orcutt and Ambrose Beardsley, The History of the Old Town of Derby, Connecticut, 1642-1880 (Springfield, Mass., 1880), 556-557.

## 2

During the last eight or nine years of Daniel Hodge's life, the services in the church at West Haven were conducted by the Rev. Bela Hubbard, ancestor of Mary Hubbard Livingstone Clark, who was rector of Trinity Church in New Haven.





Benjamin Hodge, son of Daniel and Sarah, born in 1768 or 1769, married, June 2, 1790, Eliphal Mallory. (See MALLORY). They lived in Milford, Connecticut, and had three children. Eliphal married, second, a Mr. Eels of Macon, Georgia.

Benjamin Hodge, son of Benjamin and Eliphal, born September 13, 1792, lived, when a youth, in Derby, Connecticut, making his home with the family of Col. David Johnson. During the War of 1812, he enlisted as a soldier in the company commanded by Captain Robert Gates of Derby and marched to the defense of New London. But the company arrived there to find that the British had withdrawn and soon returned home. In 1818 he married Anne Bartholomew, daughter of a Derby ship captain. (See BARTHOLOMEW). "He was a prominent citizen of the town until his death, July 26, 1868. . . . For many years he was in full charge of Leman Stone's business, that of seed raising, and sharing his confidence until Mr. Stone's decease, when he assumed the business himself and conducted it successfully many years, until his health failed. He was a very active member of society; was some time president of the Derby Temperance organization, and being faithful in many good deeds he gained for himself the credit of a useful and exemplary citizen."<sup>3</sup>

Mary Ann Hodge, the eldest of Benjamin and Anne's four children, who was born January 24, 1821, married, October 27, 1841, Merritt Clark. (See Part I, p.10). She died November 27, 1889, at Derby.

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3

Orcutt, loc. cit.



HOLFORD

Walter de Toft, probably a brother of Benedict (fl. 1234), son of Orme, son of Arnold de Toft, had a son,

Roger de Toft, living in 1230, who added by purchase to his land holdings in Toft, Cheshire. A younger son,

William de Toft, married Joan, daughter of Richard de Lostock, and heiress of her two brothers, 1277. She brought to her husband estates at Holford in the township of Plumley, Bucklow Hundred, Cheshire. Their second son,

Henry de Holford, who was living as late as 1344, married Margery, and succeeded his elder brother Roger, who died sans posterity in 1330.

William Holford died during his father Henry's lifetime, leaving a widow Isabel, who was alive in 1347. A son

John Holford, heir to his grandfather, married in 1347 Joan Bruen, daughter of Roger Bruen of Stapleford, Cheshire. He died in 1408. A son,

Thomas Holford, who died in 1388/89, married Alice Bulkeley, daughter of William Bulkeley of Cateworth, Cheshire. A son

William Holford, born in 1384, succeeded his grandfather in 1408, and married Margaret Venables, daughter of Sir Richard Venables of Kinderton, Cheshire. He died in 1459. A son,

Thomas Holford, succeeded at Holford and died in 1464. He married Joan Legh, daughter of Richard Legh of Westhall in High Legh, Cheshire. They had

2

Thomas Holford, of Holford, who married in 1444 Maud Bulkeley, daughter of William Bulkeley, deputy judge of Chester. He died about 1473. A son,

Sir George Holford, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1524, married, in 1473, Isabel (Legh) Warren, daughter of Robert Legh of Adlington, Cheshire, and widow of Lawrence Warren of Poynton, Cheshire. A son,

1

Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Holford Lineage," The American Genealogist, XXVI (January 1950, 17-18. He cites as source Omerod, History of Chester, I, 501, 670-671.

2

Jacobus states that the "royal descent" claimed for Maud Bulkeley is in error.

the whole of the country is covered by a dense forest of tall trees and the ground is covered with a thick layer of leaves and branches. The forest is so dense that it is difficult to see the ground. The trees are of various kinds and the leaves are of different colors. The forest is very beautiful and it is a great pleasure to walk through it. The air is fresh and the sound of the leaves is very pleasant. The forest is a great place to go for a walk and to enjoy the beauty of nature.

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Sir John Holford married Margery Brereton, daughter and heir of Raufe Brereton of Iscoit, Flintshire. He was sheriff of Cheshire in 1541, and died about 1545. A son,

Thomas Holford, Esq., who succeeded to the Holford estates, married, first Margarct Butler, daughter of Sir Thomas Butler (or Boteler) of Bewsy, Lancashire, and, second, Jane (Booth) Dutton, daughter of Sir William Booth of Dunham-Massy, and widow of Hugh Dutton. He died September 24, 1569. A daughter by his second wife,

Dorothy Holford married John Bruen of Bruen Stapleford, Cheshire, and became the mother of John, the exemplary Puritan layman. (See BRUEN).

According to Jacobus, her alleged line of descent from Ada, daughter of David, Earl of Huntington, and niece of William, King of Scots, is doubtful.



HOOKE

Thomas Hooker, yeoman, was assessed at Blaston in the parish of Medbourne, Leicestershire, in 1545. Apparently he was married twice. The given name of his first wife is not known, but her surname may have been Prest. His will of September 2, 1559 was proved on January 27, 1562/63 by his widow Cecely.

John Hooker, yeoman, son of Thomas and his first wife, married Alice Stanyerne. He lived at Blaston, and in his will, drawn November 6, 1558, requested that he be buried in the parish church of Medbourne. The inventory of his estate was taken on November 20, 1558, and his will was proved January 17, 1758/59. A son

Thomas Hooker, gentleman, born about 1553, came into possession of a house in Blaston, which his father had left in life tenure to his grandfather. In 1584 he bought a second house and 220 acres of land in Marefield, in the parish of Tilton, Leicestershire, and in 1616 a third house and 154 acres in Blaby and Countesthorpe. He was buried at Marefield July 24, 1635. His wife, whose name is not recorded, was buried there April 16, 1631. The second of their seven children,

The Rev. Thomas Hooker, one of the principal founders of Connecticut, was born at Marefield, Leicestershire, probably in 1586, perhaps on the 7th of July.

It is possible that the boy attended a school at Market Bosworth, about twenty-five miles from Mar/e/field, established by Sir Wolstan Dixie together with two fellowships at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, one of which was later held by Hooker. He entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and passed to Emmanuel College from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1608, and that of A.M. in 1611. From 1609 to 1618 he was Dixie fellow at Emmanuel. About 1620 he became rector of Esher, Surrey, the living being one which did not require the approbation of a bishop. His Puritan leanings became more developed at this time and he fell much under the influence of the Rev. John Rogers of Dedham. Efforts were made to settle him at Colchester but for some reason were unsuccessful, and about 1626 he became "lecturer" at St. Mary's, Chelmsford. There his preaching attracted great public attention and the malevolent eye of Laud. Hooker hoped he would not be brought before the High Commission and that he could leave the diocese peaceably. He was forced to retire from Chelmsford and went to Little Baddow, not far away, where he opened a school, with the celebrated John Eliot . . . as his assistant. In 1630 the spiritual court

The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine, V (March 1942), 122-123; Edward and M.H. Hooker, The Descendants of the Rev. Thomas Hooker (Rochester, N.Y., 1909), 3, 7-8; James Truslow Adams, "Thomas Hooker," Dictionary of American Biography, IX, 199-200.





sitting at Chelmsford bound Hooker in the sum of £50 to appear before the High Commission, and a Puritan farmer went surety for him. Several of Hooker's friends raised the amount necessary to indemnify the good farmer, and Hooker abandoned his bond and fled to Holland. He stayed for a while at Amsterdam and then for two years was the associate minister of the English Non-Conformist church at Delft. From there he went to Rotterdam where he was associated with the Rev. William Ames. For the latter's A Fresh Suit Against Human Ceremonies in Gods Worship (1633) Hooker wrote a long preface.

At this time the Puritan exodus to the West Indies and Massachusetts was well under way. Hooker had for some time been in correspondence with the Rev. John Cotton . . . , who had been considering whether to go to Holland, Barbados, or Massachusetts. Meanwhile, a group of Puritans from the general neighborhood of Chelmsford had gone to the place last named, and were known as "Mr. Hooker's company" because they had been his parishioners or listeners in England. Negotiations were started to have Hooker and Cotton go over as colleagues but proved futile, the members of the congregation wisely consoling themselves with the cryptic remark that "a couple of such great men might be more serviceable asunder than together". . . . Both decided to emigrate, however, and Hooker went to London to arrange his affairs. Here the authorities got on his trail and the officers of the law even knocked at the door of the room in which he lodged, but his friend Samuel Stone . . . , who was to accompany him to New England, made sufficiently misleading remarks to save the minister from annoyance and any confusion of conscience . . . . He soon set sail for America in company with Cotton and Stone, the noted trio arriving at Boston, Sept. 4, 1633. Massachusetts was delighted to receive such recruits. They said that they now had "Cotton for their clothing, Hooker for their fishing, and Stone for their building" . . . . On Oct. 21, Hooker and Stone were chosen pastor and teacher of the congregation at Newtown. Hooker was soon called upon to take his part in one of the chief of the innumerable controversies in the colony and to answer Roger Williams . . . in debate. Williams lost at the moment to win out a century or two later, the laurels of the day going to Hooker. When Endecott cut the cross out of the national ensign, Hooker wrote a paper on the subject in which he quietly condemned Endecott's action. Hooker's church prospered and in 1635 his leading member, John Haynes . . . was elected governor of Massachusetts Bay.

The Newtown people, however, had always been somewhat restless in the Bay Colony. Although surmises are easy, it is not possible to declare just what the trouble was. For some time they had considered removal and had spied out certain possible sites for a new colony. It was claimed that they were "straitened" for want of land, but the difficulty appears to have been more intellectual or emotional or political than

CHAPTER I. THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY IN 1776. THE  
COUNTRY WAS IN A STATE OF ANARCHY. THE  
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KING HAD FLED TO FRANCE. THE  
PEOPLE WERE IN A STATE OF  
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agricultural. The leading members of Hooker's congregation, Haynes and Goodwin, became very restive. It was finally decided to move to Connecticut. Cotton preached and argued against the exodus, and the General Court opposed the project in consequence. Hooker refused to discuss it, and in 1636, with a majority of his congregation, he emigrated and settled at what is now Hartford. In the more rarified atmosphere of the small Connecticut population he at once became, and deservedly remained, a leader. He was emphatically one of the founders of that state. There was bitter feeling about the split in the Bay Colony and Hooker did not hesitate in his letters to claim that the Massachusetts authorities discouraged emigrants from joining the younger offshoot. Massachusetts through a series of voluntary and involuntary removals from the Bay was expanding into New England, and Hooker was preëminently a New Englander. Although at first opposing a synod in connection with the Hutchinsonian controversy, he changed his mind and at the synod held in 1637 he was one of the two Moderators, journeying back to Boston for the purpose. The main result of the synod was the condemnation of eighty-two erroneous or blasphemous opinions which were abroad in the colonies. Hooker, however, took advantage of the occasion to continue his discussions with Winthrop over the possibility of a confederation of the several colonies. His main dispute with Winthrop was on the subject of democracy. Winthrop and the other Massachusetts leaders opposed democracy tooth and nail; Hooker was a born democrat. In the few Hooker-Winthrop letters which have been preserved the conflict of opinion comes out sharply. At the General Court of Connecticut which apparently had the making of the Connecticut "constitution" in its charge (there being no royal charter), Hooker preached his famous sermon which has come down only in the form of brief notes by a hearer . . . . In it he took positions diametrically opposed to the doctrines of Massachusetts, maintaining that "the foundation of all authority is laid . . . in the free consent of the people"; that "the privilege of election . . . belongs to the people"; and that "they who have the power to appoint officers and magistrates, its in their power, also, to set the bounds and limitations of the power and place unto which to call them." The "Fundamental Orders" which served as the constitution of Connecticut were adopted in January 1639 and embodied the democratic ideas of Hooker, who undoubtedly had much to do with framing them. He soon after went to Boston for another conference on the formation of a New England confederation, but it was not until 1643 that his long-cherished plan took tangible shape. In that year he attended the convention held at Cambridge, Mass., which was assembled for the purpose of combating the Presbyterian tendencies in the churches, and reëmphazizing the "Congregational way." He and Cotton were the two Moderators. Hooker and John Davenport . . . were chosen to reply to two books recently published in England and to defend the Congregational system. Each wrote a volume and both were dispatched for printing to





England in that fated ship which left New Haven with so much of the goods and hopes of the colony and was never heard from afterward. Both authors rewrote their works, though Hooker did so very reluctantly, and his was not published until after his death (A Survey of the Summe of Church-discipline, 1648). In it he answered Samuel Rutherford's The Due Right of Presbyteries (1644), point by point, a method which makes the book today rather dull and repetitious. As a kind of preface, however, he presented a statement of Congregational principles in one page, which was approved by all the ministers of Connecticut and many of the other colonies, and which is as clear an exposition of Congregationalism as has ever been given. Aside from this important work, he had been a fairly voluminous writer. J. Hammond Trumbull . . . in his bibliography, mostly sermons, lists thirty items . . . . There is no portrait of him, the statue in the Connecticut State House having been made by the dubious method of comparing the likenesses of his numerous descendants.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Hooker married Susan Garbrand at Amersham, Buckinghamshire, April 3, 1621. He died in Hartford July 7, 1647, the victim of an epidemic sickness, leaving a library valued at £300.<sup>3</sup> Three children survived him.

Mary Hooker, a daughter of Thomas and Susan, married the Rev. Roger Newton in 1644. She died at Milford, Connecticut, February 4, 1675. (See NEWTON).

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2

Adams, loc. cit.

3

Samuel Eliot Morison, The Intellectual Life of Colonial New England (Ithaca, N.Y., 1960), 139.



KIRBY

John Kirby, son of Humphrey and Margaret (White) Kirby, was baptized at Rowington, Warwickshire, near Kenilworth, January 4, 1624. He is said to have been the "Jo: Kerbio, aged 12 years," who was listed among the passengers aboard the "Hopewell" which sailed from London for New England September 11, 1635. In August 1643 he was apparently living at Plymouth, Massachusetts; but he moved to Hartford, Connecticut, prior to April 1645, when it was recorded that "John Kirby and Seth Grant contracted to herd the Hartford cattle for a stated price payable at their houses in corn, peas, etc., on their demand." In 1647 he seems to have taken up residence at Wethersfield, as the town records state that in this year he registered "ear marks" for his cattle. A daughter was born to him at Wethersfield March 2, 1649. Having joined "the Company for settling the planting grounds at Mattabesett," he became a resident of Middletown, Connecticut, sometime between December 1651 and January 16, 1654, and remained there for the rest of his life. His farm was located "in the bend of the Mattabesett River where it turns to the southeast," in a section of the township which has since become part of the town of Cromwell. As of 1898, the foundations of his house were still visible. He acquired considerable land, including a tract of 130 acres on the east side of the Connecticut River. In May 1658 he was admitted as a freeman. He died at Middletown in April 1677. His estate included nine Bibles valued at 3 pounds, the same value that was given to his wearing apparel. His widow Elizabeth (who may have been Elizabeth Hinds of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk) married, second, October 27, 1681, Abraham Randall of Windsor, Connecticut, as his second wife. Randall died August 21, 1690, and she moved to Wethersfield, where she probably died in March 1764/05.

Joseph Kirby, one of the ten children of John and Elizabeth, was born in Middletown July 17, 1656. According to family tradition he was a wheelwright by trade, which may account for his frequent changes of residence. He lived in Middletown until May 1684 or thereabouts, then moved to Southampton, Long Island, but was back in Middletown by November 1687. According to one authority, "he went to Carolina, but at the end of some years came home poor and had a law suit with the other heirs about the estate of his father." It is certain that he was a resident of Milford, Connecticut, from July 1706 until after June 1708, and that in 1706 and 1707 he had a lawsuit with his brothers-in-law Alexander and David Robinson over the distribution of his father's estate. In May 1708 a law was enacted requiring that attorneys be formally admitted to practice in the courts of law. Joseph Kirby was admitted in 1709, thereby becoming the first man in Middletown to be so authorized. He married, first, December 10, 1681, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, Sarah Markham; second, Abiah Kimberly, daughter of Nathaniel, who died April

Volatiah Everett Dwight, The Kirbys of New England (New York, 1898), 4-5, 7-16, 33-35; The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, XLII (October 1911), 444; William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), 267-272; Myrtle M. Morris, Joseph and Philena (Elton) Fellows, Their Ancestry and Descendants (1940), 214-215; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXIV (July 1921), 189.







28, 1704,<sup>2</sup> and, third, October 17, 1704, in New Haven, Connecticut, Mary Plumb. (See PLUMB). He died in Middletown, December 2, 1711.

Margaret Kirby, born September 2, 1709, a daughter by his third wife, married Captain Nathaniel Wooster of Oxford, Connecticut. (See WOOSTER). She died in 1780.

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New Haven Genealogical Magazine, V(November 1927), 1077.

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1  
LANE

John Lane and his first wife (whose maiden name is not known) were residents of Milford, Connecticut, by 1642. On April 4, 1662, he married in Milford, as his second wife, 'the widow Camp, that lived at Chestnut Hill in New Haven.' He was admitted as a freeman May 11, 1665, and died in 1669. His second wife died in 1680. A son by his first marriage,

Isaac Lane, born in 1639, was a mason by trade, and an early proprietor and householder of Middletown, Connecticut, where he was admitted as an inhabitant and granted a house lot of five acres, October 25, 1664, upon the condition that he improve his property. On May 13, 1669 his name was among those presented to the Court of Election at Hartford for admission as freemen. Isaac married Hannah Browne, November, 5, 1669, and died July 18, 1711. (See BROWN). A daughter,

Eleanor Lane, born April 9, 1674, married February 11, 1695/96, Ebenzer Brown (See BROWN). She married, second, January 2, 1709/10, Samuel Blakeslee.

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1

Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, I (April 1923), 213, II (January 1924), 347; James Hill Fitts, comp., Lane Genealogies (Exeter, N.H., 1897), II, 219-223.





LOBDELL

Simon Lobdell from Hereford, England, was one of the "after planters" of Milford, Connecticut. Arriving in 1645, he was granted a house lot by the "first planters" the following year. Later he moved to Hartford, taking the freeman's oath there May 21, 1657, and thence to Springfield, Massachusetts, where two married sisters resided.<sup>2</sup> From 1666 to 1674, he served as keeper of the Springfield jail. Subsequently he returned to Milford, where his wife Persis<sup>3</sup> was admitted to the church January 7, 1677. In 1681 he purchased 60 acres at Stony River between Springfield and Windsor, and had interests in Hull, Massachusetts, in 1682. He joined the church April 9, 1710, and died at Milford October 4, 1717. Among his seven children was

Joshua Lobdell, who was born at Springfield December 23, 1671. He married, first, at Milford, August 11, 1695, Mary Burwell, with Governor Robert Treat performing the ceremony. (See BURWELL). About 1713, he married, second, Eunice Olmstead of Norwalk, Connecticut. After the death of his first wife, Joshua and his children moved to Ridgefield. On March 3, 1712 he purchased one twenty-ninth of the town from James Brown of Norwalk, and during the succeeding years kept adding to his holdings. He died before October 31, 1743.

Mary Lobdell, a daughter of Joseph and Mary, born in Milford October 30, 1704, married Samuel Plumb. (See PLUMB). They lived in Derby, Conn.

. . . Mrs. Plumb was the first known Episcopalian in the town. During the labors of the celebrated Rev. Geo. Whitefield in this country, he visited Derby and preached in a house at up town; as the result quite an exciting revival took place in Derby about that time, and it was due to its influence that the parish of the Episcopal church was organized, and the Rev. Daniel Humphreys' views became so broadened that it caused him a great deal of trouble.

Mrs. Plumb became so much exercised over her spiritual welfare, she went on foot to Milford to talk it over with her mother. While there she saw and talked with a colored woman who had been brought up in the Church of England and instructed in that faith, who also gave her several books on the doctrines of the English church, amongst them a prayer book, which confirmed her belief.<sup>4</sup>

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1

Julia Harrison Lobdell, Simon Lobdell - 1646, of Milford, Conn. (1907), 9-11, 13, 18-19; George Norbury Mackenzie, Colonial Families of the United States of America (Baltimore, 1917), VI, 319.

2

His sister Ann Lobdell married Samuel Terry, emigrant ancestor of Mary Josephine Terry, wife of William Jared Clark.

3

Mackenzie states that she was Persis Pierce, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Pierce of Charlestown, Mass. On the other hand, Frederic (continued)



(continued) B. Pierce, in his Pierce Genealogy (1882), 18, claims that Persis married, first, William Bridge, and, second, John Harrison. She was admitted to the Charlestown church November 30, 1643.

4

Mabel P. Stivers, "The James House," Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel, January 6, 1928.

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MALLORY

Peter Mallory took the oath of allegiance at New Haven, Connecticut, August 5, 1644. His home lot, as well as most of his land, was located near the Milford town line, at a place commonly called West Side Farms, now West Haven. Though farming was his principal occupation, it is recorded that he would undertake to sweep chimneys, if provided with a "canvis frock and hood to cover his cloathes." His wife Mary, whom he married about 1648, was probably a daughter of William Preston of New Haven. (See PRESTON). On February 6, 1648/49 Mallory was reported to be "subject to distraction, haucing sometime been distempered that way." But this affliction, whatever it may have been, did not prevent his living another fifty years and raising a family of eleven children. In 1655 he and his wife were assigned seats in the New Haven meeting house; and Mary and three of the children were baptized there July 11, 1663. He died in 1698 or 1699.

Rachel Mallory, the eldest child, born March 18, 1649, married Benjamin Bunnell. (See BUNNELL). She died March 12, 1691.

NOTE: Eliphal Mallory, who married Benjamin Hodge June 21, 1790, was in all likelihood a descendant of Peter, but the relationship has not been established. (See HODGE)

Donald Lines Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, Conn., 1930), I, 400, and "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, V(May 1928), 1122; James Shepard, "Peter Mallory, of New Haven, Conn., and Some of His Descendants," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LIV(July 1900), 320-325; Mary Audentia Smith Anderson, Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale (Independence, Mo., 1929), 337-339.



1  
MANSFIELD

Richard Mansfield married Gillian Drake at St. Mary Archer in Exeter, Devonshire, August 10, 1636. In 1639 he came to New Haven, Connecticut, where he obtained a deed to a lot near the center of town. His property "was situated on the north west corner of what is now Elm St. and Church St., extending from near Temple St. easterly and round the corner, northerly to near the present Wall St. He owned another lot on State St. nearly opposite the County Bank."<sup>2</sup> Probably about 1641 he moved to a farm, on the present North Haven road, some four and a half miles out, where he resided until his death, January 10, 1655. His widow married, in 1657, Alexander Field. She died in 1669.

Major Moscos Mansfield, son of Richard and Gillian, born in 1639, lived in New Haven, on the lot at the corner of Elm and Church Streets, which had been his father's. He took the freeman's oath May 1, 1660. In 1676, at the time of King Philip's War, he was appointed Lieutenant and then Captain of the New Haven County Troop. The town of Mansfield, Connecticut, was named after him, in recognition of his having defeated a party of Indians in the vicinity. He served as Deputy to the General Court or Assembly for 48 sessions; was also a Probate Judge, and a Judge of the County Court. He married, first, May 5, 1664, Mercy Glover, who was the mother of all his children (See GLOVER), and, second, Abigail Yale, born May 5, 1660, who died February 28, 1708/09. He died October 3, 1703. A daughter,

Abigail Mansfield, born February 7, 1664/65, married John Atwater, September 13, 1682. (See ATWATER). She died September 24, 1717.

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1

Horace Mansfield, The Descendants of Richard and Gillian Mansfield (New Haven, 1885), 1-2, 6-7, 12; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, V(May 1928), 1137, "Notes on New Haven Families," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXVI(October 1912), 308, and List of Officials, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, of Connecticut Colony and of New Haven Colony (New Haven, 1935), 35.

2

Mansfield, Descendants, 1.





NEWTON

Roger Newton, Puritan clergyman, son of Samuel Newton, and of the same family as Sir Isaac, was matriculated as a sizar of King's College, Cambridge, at Easter 1636. About 1638 he emigrated to New England, landing at Boston, and is said to have enrolled at Harvard to continue his education. On making the acquaintance of Thomas Hooker, however, he was so much impressed that he moved to Hartford, Connecticut, to live with Hooker's family and study theology under him. Here he came to know Mary Hooker, the eldest daughter, whom he subsequently married in 1644. (See HOOKER).

From 1645 to 1657 he served as the first pastor of Farmington, Connecticut. While living there, "he did missionary work among the Indians, receiving a large class of them into his house for instruction, and a few of them were gathered into the church, and became voters in the affairs of the new town."<sup>2</sup>

In October 1657 he engaged passage on a ship which was due to sail from Boston for England, but a strong wind held up its departure for several days. "He was called on to conduct some special services in Boston, and while he was so occupied, the captain of the ship, deciding in his own mind that it was wrong for the young minister to leave the country, and that like Jonah, he was the cause of the contrary winds by trying to escape from his duty, sailed away without him."<sup>3</sup>

In 1660 he was invited to become the second pastor of the church at Milford, Connecticut, where he was installed on August 22. The town conveyed to him as a settlement "the house and home lot beyond Dreadful Bridge, fourteen acres of meadow and as much upland as he should want." Later he was given other grants of land. As his father-in-law, Thomas Hooker, had done before him, he received young men into his family to educate them for the ministry. Among them was Abraham Pierson, who studied theology under him for about a year after graduating from Harvard in 1668. Pierson later became the first rector of the Collegiate School, of which Yale College was the outgrowth. A studious and devout man, called by a contemporary "a praying Aaron," Mr. Newton possessed what was for his time a rather sizeable library, consisting of more than two hundred volumes. As one would expect, the majority of the books were on religious subjects, but his collection included Ovid's Metamorphoses and Epistulae Heroidum, Lucan, Terence, and Virgil, all apparently in English.<sup>4</sup>

The Regicides, Goffe and Whalley, both found asylum in Milford from August 19, 1661 to the fall of 1664. During the first two years of their stay, they lived in a cellar very near Mr. Newton's parsonage; and he was undoubtedly well aware of their presence.

1

Caroline Gaylord Newton, Rev. Roger Newton (1912), 3-14; Ermina Newton Leonard, Newton Genealogy (DePere, Wisc., 1915), 700-701; John and J.A. Vonn, Alumni Cantabrigienses (Cambridge, 1924), Part I, Vol. III, 253. Dictionary of American Biography, VII, 360, XIV, 589.

2

3

4

C.G. Newton, 3. Ibid., 7. See ibid., 95-99, for full list.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been

admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, since the last meeting of the Board, at which the names of the persons who had been admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education were read.

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He died at Milford June 7, 1683, after occupying the pulpit for nearly twenty-three years. Among his eight children was

Captain Samuel Newton, the eldest son, who was baptized at Hartford October 20, 1646, and died in Milford in 1708. He was active in the Milford militia, being appointed Ensign in 1675, and Captain in 1698, and took part in King Philip's war, as well as in various skirmishes with the Indians. Between 1691 and 1703, he represented the town at fifteen sessions of the General Court. On March 14, 1669 he married Martha Fenn (See FENN), by whom he had nine children. A son,

Thomas Newton, born April 21, 1675, lived in Milford, Connecticut. On June 20, 1704 he married Mary Baldwin (See BALDWIN II). He died June 6, 1753. A daughter,

Sarah Newton, born July 10, 1713, married Thomas Clark of Milford. (See Part I, p.7). She died June 16, 1783.





NORTON

John Norton, born in England about 1622,<sup>2</sup> was a resident of Branford, Connecticut, at least as early as July 7, 1646 when his name appeared on a list of persons among whom lands were to be divided. On September 29, 1659 he purchased property in Hartford, but seems soon to have moved to Farmington, where he joined the church in October 1661, and became one of the largest landowners. He was admitted as a freeman at Hartford May 21, 1664, and in 1680, 1681, and 1682 served as Deputy from Farmington to the Connecticut General Court. He died at Farmington November 5, 1709, after outliving three wives. These were: Dorothy \_\_\_\_\_, who died at Branford January 24, 1652/53; Elizabeth, who died at Branford November 6, 1657, and Elizabeth Clark (said to be a sister of John Clark of Saybrook) who died at Farmington November 8, 1702.

Elizabeth Norton, born about 1645, a daughter by his first wife, married John Plumb of Milford, Connecticut, November 24, 1668. (See PLUMB).

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1

Charles Candee Baldwin, The Candee Genealogy (Cleveland, 1882), 173-174; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LIII (January 1899), 87; Americana, XXVI (1932), 554-555; Charles Edwin Booth, One Branch of the Booth Family (New York, 1910), 225; Walter Whittlesey Norton, Some Descendants of John Norton of Branford, 1622-1709 (Lakeville, Conn., 1909), 7-9.

## 2

A pamphlet published by Albert B. Norton in 1856, which is cited by Baldwin, identifies John Norton, without conclusive evidence, as the son of Richard and Ellen (Rowley) Norton of London. If this identification could be proved, he would be linked with an old pedigree, printed in The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XIII (July 1859), 225-229, which traces the Norton family back to La Sieur de Norville who came to England from France in 1066. Though the ancestral connection with the Norman conquest may be fanciful, there seems no reason to doubt the authenticity of some of the later parts of the pedigree, which was apparently brought to America in the 17th Century by an ancestor of Charles Eliot Norton. The pedigree and John Norton's supposed connection with it will also be found in Elizabeth Todd Nash, Fifty Puritan Ancestors, 1628-1660 (New Haven, 1902), 64-67, and Americana, XXV (1931), 599.



PHIPPEN

Henry Fitzpen, of St. Mary Overy, Devonshire, married Alice Pierce. Their son,

John Fitzpen, of St. Mary Overy, was the father of

Robert Fitzpen (or Fippen), of Weymouth, Dorset, who married, September 18, 1580, Cecily Jordan, daughter of Thomas Jordan, of Dorset. Their son,

David Phippen received a grant of five acres in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 18, 1635, when the first lots were drawn. His property was situated on Town (North) Street, near the site occupied in 1893 by St. Paul's Catholic Church. He was made a freeman March 3, 1635/36, and about 1641 moved to Boston, where he was granted liberty of wharfing near Milne Creek April 28, 1645. On March 13, 1646/47 he was appointed Constable. He died before October 31, 1650, the date his will was proved. On December 3, 1653, his widow Sarah sold property in Boston to Robert Sanderson, goldsmith, for £40.<sup>2</sup> She married, second, after July 11, 1654, George Hull, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and died in August 1659. Among the children of David and Sarah were:

1. Sarah Phippen, who died prior to March 4, 1693/94. She married, first, Thomas Yeo of Boston, who died at Fairfield in 1658, and, second, probably late in 1659, Nathan Gold of Fairfield. (See GOLD).
2. Gamaliel Phippen, who lived in Boston, and died there about 1671-72. He married Sarah Purchase (See PURCHASE), by whom he had eight children.

## 3

Mehitable Phippen, daughter of Gamaliel and Sarah, born at Boston April 27, 1668, married, first, Thomas Ford of Boston, who died after June 8, 1692, and, second, about 1695-96, Captain Samuel Clark of Milford, Connecticut. (See Part I, pp.6-7). She was received into the Milford church from the church in Boston in 1697, and died in Milford December 15, 1721.

## 1

Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Phippen Family and the Wife of Nathan Gold of Fairfield, Connecticut," The American Genealogist, XVII (July, 1940) 1-14; George Clarke Bryant, Deacon George Clark(e) (Ansonia, 1949), 40-41, 43-44; History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts (1893), III, 112.

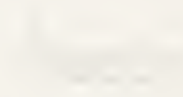
## 2

Robert Sanderson, who minted the famous "Pine Tree Shillings" with his partner John Hull, was the "emigrant ancestor" of Mary Ermina Sanders, first wife of Harold Terry Clark.

## 3

Her older sister, Rebecca Phippen, born in Boston February 12, 1656/57, married, first, Samuel Baldwin, who died at Milford, Connecticut, January 16, 1671/72, second, Job Prince of Boston, who died at sea in 1694, and, third, George Clark, widower of their first cousin Deborah Gold. (See Part I, p.8).





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PLATT

Simon Platt, born probably about 1530 or 1535, was a tailor in Ware, Hertfordshire, where he was buried April 12, 1594. Perhaps about 1558 he married Elizabeth, who was buried at Ware July 21, 1598. The youngest of their nine children,

George Platt, baptized at Ware May 13, 1582, was also a tailor. About 1597 or 1598, he married Mary. He was buried at Ware April 20, 1609, but no record of his wife's death or burial has been found. They had five children, including

Richard Platt, baptized at Ware May 6, 1604, who was one of the first settlers of Milford, Connecticut. Though he was less than five years old when his father died, the latter stipulated in his will that Richard should inherit the family home after his mother Mary had enjoyed the use of it for the rest of her life. On January 26, 1628/29 he married Mary Wood at Roydon, Essex, four miles southeast of Ware. (See WOOD). As he is known to have had an apprentice working for him in 1629, it is possible that he likewise was a tailor. He and his wife disposed of their property in Ware for £42 by a final concord signed at Westminster April 25, 1638, and presumably crossed the Atlantic either later that year or in the first half of 1639. Upon reaching New Haven, he acquired several acres of land on the south side of Chapel Street, near College Street, adjoining the property of the Rev. Peter Prudden, in what was called the Hertfordshire quarter. His name appears on the list of the original free planters of Milford, dated November 20, 1639, though he did not formally become a member of Mr. Prudden's church until January 29, 1639/40. His wife Mary joined on August 15, 1641, after they had moved to Milford. In 1669 he was chosen Deacon. He died prior to February 13, 1684/85, the date of the inventory of his estate. In his will Richard Platt took pains to provide a bible for each of his twenty-four living grandchildren, and made two £5 bequests to be devoted toward bringing up a young man "to be a schollar." Richard and Mary had nine children, including

1. Sarah Platt, baptized at Ware September 11, 1636, who died at Milford May 15, 1670. She married, first, in 1652, Thomas Beach of New Haven, with whom she moved to Milford in 1654 (See BEACH), and then, about 1665, Miles Merwin of Milford, as his second wife. She had nine children, five by her first husband, four by her second.

2. Josiah Platt, baptized at Milford November 16, 1645, who married Sarah Canfield there December 2, 1669. (See CANFIELD). In May

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John Insley Coddington, "Richard Platt of Ware, Co. Hertford, England, and Milford, Connecticut," The American Genealogist, XXXI(July 1955), 155-160, 166, 168-169; G. Lewis Platt, The Platt Lineage (N.Y., 1891), 15; Donald Lines Jacobus, Families of Old Fairfield (Fairfield, 1930), I, 483-484; New Haven Genealogical Magazine, IV(Sept.1926), 781, VI(Jan.1930),1450-1451; William R. Cutter, ed., Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut (N.Y.,1911), II, 1056-1057; Mary Audentia Smith Anderson, Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale (Independence, Mo.,1929), 393-394.



1671 he was made a freeman; and he and his wife were both admitted to the Milford Church October 22, 1672. He died at Milford January 1, 1724/25. They had nine children, all born in Milford, among whom were

1. Mary Platt, born November 13 and baptized November 21, 1675, who married Joseph Clark. (See Part I, p.7). She died October 28, 1755.

2. Josiah Platt, born January 12, 1679/80, who married Sarah Burwell January 8, 1707. (See BURWELL). In 1758 he was living in New Haven. The year of his death is not known. A son,

Josiah Platt, born October 13, 1707, became a Deacon of the Church in New Haven. He was married three times: first, on November 25, 1731, to Mary Arnold, who died January 5, 1745/46; second, on March 3, 1745/46, to Mehitabel Stevens; and, third, on May 14, 1747, to Mary Newton. He died March 19, 1795. A daughter by his first wife,

Sarah Platt, born February 17, 1741/42 Old Style, or February 23, 1742 New Style, married Daniel Hodge. (See HODGE). She died April 7, 1825.





PLUMB

John Plumbe, yeoman, of Toppesfield, Essex, married Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_, who bore him seven children. He was buried October 1, 1586. The eldest child

Robert Plume, yeoman, of Great Yeldham, Essex, married, first, Elizabeth Purcas, who was buried June 25, 1596, and, second, Mrs. Etheldred Fuller, who died in May 1615. This Robert owned considerable land in Great Yeldham, Little Yeldham, Toppesfield, Waller Belchamp, Bulmer, Castle Hedingham, Hedingham Sible, and Halsted in Essex, as well as in Clare and other parishes in Suffolk. He was buried May 18, 1613.

Robert Plume, gent., the eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth (who had nine children in all), was probably born about 1558, and died August 14, 1628. The substantial manor house of Spaynes Hall, at Great Yeldham, in which he lived, is still standing, in an excellent state of preservation.<sup>2</sup> He married Grace Crackbone, who died July 21, 1615, by whom he had eight children. Spaynes Hall was inherited by their eldest son Robert Plume, baptized in 1587, but he suffered financial reverses and had to sell it, at which point the house passed out of the hands of the family.

John Plume, a younger son of Robert and Grace, who was born at Great Yeldham July 28, 1594, married Dorothy \_\_\_\_\_, probably about 1615. At the time of their marriage, he received from his father a small estate and Ridgewell Hall, in the parish of Ridgewell, Essex. Here they lived until at least as late as 1634, before emigrating to New England. In 1635 he and his family were among the first to settle in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he built a house on part of the site now occupied by the State Penitentiary. For a time he made his living as a shipowner and trader, sailing up and down the river to trade with the Indians. After taking part in the Pequot War, he served as Assistant in February, March, and April 1638, and as Deputy from Wethersfield to the Connecticut General Court in November 1641, April 1642, and March 1643. In 1644 he moved to Branford, Connecticut, where he died in July 1648. His widow died after 1669. The eldest of their nine children,

Robert Plumb, born in Ridgewell, Essex, December 30, 1617, came to New England with his parents. He was one of a group of people from Wethersfield who took part in the founding of Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. He married Mary Baldwin at Milford January 9, 1642 (See BALDWIN I), and died there May 12, 1655.

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H. B. Plumb, The Plumbs, 1635-1800 (1893), 8, 9, 17-20; Donald Lines Jacobus, List of Officials, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, of Connecticut Colony and of New Haven Colony (New Haven, 1935), 44.

2

The compiler and his family saw Spaynes Hall in the summer of 1960.



John Plumb, Sr., the second of six children of Robert and Mary, was born in Milford August 12, 1646, and resided there until his death in March 1728, becoming the owner of many acres of land. On November 24, 1668 he married Elizabeth Norton (See NORTON), by whom he had ten children, including

1. Mary Plumb, born in Milford May 15, 1673, who married Joseph Kirby in New Haven October 17, 1704. (See KIRBY)

2. John Plumb, Jr., of Milford, born July 29, 1671, who married: say 1700, Rachel Bunnell, and died in August 1716. (See BUNNELL). The second of their seven children,

Samuel Plumb, born in Milford July 30, 1704, bought land in Derby, Connecticut, in 1728, and had moved there to live by 1730. He married, say 1728, Mary Lobdell (See LOBDELL), and died in March 1790. A daughter,

Susanna Plumb, the seventh of eight children, born April 23, 1744, married Claude Bartelame in 1762. (See BARTELAKE/BARTHOLOMEW). She died January 26, 1818.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
JANUARY 1950

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM  
THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RE: A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE RESEARCH  
DURING THE YEAR 1949

BY  
THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY



1  
PRESTON

Adam Preston married Isabel Braithwhett (or Braithwait) at Giggleswick, Yorkshire, June 2, 1583. Their son,

William Preston, who was baptized at Giggleswick January 28, 1590/91, moved to Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, where he married Elizabeth Sale October 11, 1613. (See SALE). He was a churchwarden at Chesham in 1617. In a suit brought in the Buckinghamshire Court of Requests in February 1623/34, he served as solicitor for his wife's widowed mother, an activity which suggests that he may have had some legal training. Elizabeth died in 1634; and the following year he married Mary Seabrook, who was born about 1600.<sup>2</sup> On September 19, 1635, shortly after their marriage, he and Mary and his four youngest children by his first wife embarked for New England on the "Truelove," the last of seventeen ships which sailed from London to Boston that year. They settled first at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was granted three acres of land in February 1635/36, but moved to New Haven, Connecticut, in time for him to be numbered among the inhabitants who signed the Compact in June 1639. He died at New Haven between July 9, 1647, the date of his will, and January 4, 1649, when his estate was administered. His widow subsequently married Thomas Kimberly. William Preston had eight children by his first wife, and four by his second. Among the former was

Mary Preston, baptized at Chesham December 13, 1629, who came to America with her father and stepmother at the age of six. It is believed that she was the Mary who married Peter Mallory in New Haven about 1648, and died there in December 1690. (See MALLORY).

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Mary Audentia Smith Anderson, Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale (Independence, Mo., 1929), 338, 343-344; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXIX (July 1915), 254-255; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Ancient Families of New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, VI (April, 1930), 1478-1479, and "Parentage of William Preston of New Haven, Conn.," The American Genealogist, XIV (October 1937), 134-137.

2

Her father Robert Seabrook subsequently emigrated to New England, as did two sisters. One of them married Thomas Sherwood of Stratford, Connecticut, and the other, Thomas Wheeler of Milford, Connecticut.



1  
PRIOR

Roger Prior, a tailor, of Sundon, Bedfordshire, was buried April 30, 1620. In 1581 he married Alice House, who was probably the "Widow Prior" buried May 15, 1635. The eldest of their five children,

Alice Prior, married at Sundon, November 9, 1606, Edward Botsford. (See POTSFORD).

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1  
Donald Lines Jacobus, Origins of the Botsford Family (Winona, Minn., 1937), 15.

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PURCHASE

Thomas Purchase, gent., had a daughter

Sarah Purchase, born about 1627-1628, who married Gamaliel Phippen of Boston, Massachusetts. "About 1870 some old gravestones were dug up in Carlton Place near Eliot Street, Boston, one bearing the inscription: 'Here lyeth buried ye body of Sarah Phippen, ye wife of Gamaliel Phippen, aged 55 years. Died January ye 17, [ ]'." The year of her death was probably about 1682 or 1683. (See PHIPPEN).

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The American Genealogist, XVII (July, 1940), 11.



1  
RICH

Richard Rich, a prominent member of the Mercers' Company, who served as Sheriff of London in 1441, died in 1469. His will, dated 1463, names his wife Catherine, sons John and Thomas, and three daughters.

Thomas Rich, the younger son, born about 1440, married Elizabeth Meyne of London. A son,

Richard Rich, born about 1470, married Joan Dingley. The younger of their two sons,

Richard Rich, born in 1496, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Rich, and became Lord Chancellor.

Rich was born in the parish of St. Laurence Jewry, in the church of which several of his family were buried. Cooper . . . states that he was at one time a member of Cambridge University . . ., and in 1539 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the chancellorship of that university against the Duke of Norfolk. He was bred to the law, entered the Middle Temple, and formed an acquaintance with Sir Thomas More, a native of the same parish and a member of the same inn. 'You know,' said More to Rich at his trial, 'that I have been acquainted with your manner of life and conversation a long space, even from your youth to this time; for we dwelt long together in one parish, where, as yourself can well tell (I am sorry you compel me to speak it), you were always esteemed very light of your tongue, a great dicer and gamester, and not of any commendable fame, either there or at your house in the Temple, where hath been your bringing up' . . . .

Rich, however, in spite of his dissipation, acquired an intimate knowledge of the law. In 1526 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of common serjeant against William Walsingham, the father of Sir Francis. In 1528 he wrote to Wolsey urging a reform of the common law, and offering to describe the abuses in daily use, and to suggest remedies. In the following December he was placed on the commission for the peace in Hertfordshire, and in February 1529 was made a commissioner of sewers. In the autumn he came reader at the Middle Temple, and in November was returned as one of the burgesses of Colchester to the 'reformation' parliament which sat from 1529 to 1536. In June 1530 he was placed on the commission for gaol delivery at Colchester Castle, and in July was one of those appointed to make a return of Wolsey's

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1

Donald Lines Jacobus, "The House of Rich," The American Genealogist, XXI (April 1945), 234-235, XXII (July 1945), 27-33, XXIII (January 1946), 153; Albert Frederick Pollard, "Richard Rich," Dictionary of National Biography, XVI, 1009-1012.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF OF BUREAU  
OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the matter of the proposed purchase of the land in the State of Illinois, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The land in question is situated in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, and is owned by the State of Illinois. It is a tract of land of approximately 100 acres, and is situated in the City of Chicago.

The proposed purchase of this land is for the purpose of the construction of a new building for the use of the United States Department of Agriculture. The building is to be used for the storage of agricultural products, and is to be situated on the land in question.

The purchase of this land is a matter of great importance to the United States Department of Agriculture, and it is therefore necessary that the proper authorities be kept advised of the progress of the matter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. Edgar Hoover

Very truly yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a report of the Chicago Police Department regarding the proposed purchase of the land in question. The report is dated the 10th inst. and is in the possession of the Chicago Police Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. Edgar Hoover  
Director

Very truly yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover  
Director

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I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. Edgar Hoover  
Director



possessions in Essex. In March 1532 he was granted the clerkship of recognisances of debt taken in London, and on 13 May was appointed attorney-general for Wales and the counties palatine of Flint and Chester. On 10 Oct. 1533 he was made solicitor-general, and knighted. In this capacity he took the leading part in the crown prosecutions for non-compliance with the acts of succession and supremacy. In April 1535 he assisted at the examination of the three Carthusian monks who were executed shortly thereafter at Tyburn. Baily's story . . . that Rich was sent to Fisher with a secret message from Henry to the effect that he would not accept the supremacy of the church if Fisher disapproved is improbable; but in May Rich came to the Tower and endeavoured to ascertain the bishop's real views on the subject, assuring him on the king's word that no advantage would be taken of his admissions, and promising that he would repeat them to no one but the king. Nevertheless this conversation was made the principal evidence on which Fisher was condemned, and at his trial he denounced Rich for his treachery in revealing it. Similarly base was Rich's conduct towards Sir Thomas More. On 12 June he had an interview with More in the Tower, in which, according to his own account, he 'charitably moved' the ex-chancellor to comply with the acts. But at the trial he gave evidence that More had denied the power of parliament to make the king supreme head of the church; the words rested solely on Rich's testimony, and More charged Rich with perjury. 'In good faith, Mr. Rich,' he said, 'I am more sorry for your perjury than mine own peril; and know you that neither I nor any one else to my knowledge ever took you to be a man of such credit as either I or any other could vouchsafe to communicate with you in any matter of importance.' Rich attempted to substantiate the accusation by calling Sir Richard Southwell . . . and Palmer, who had attended him in the Tower; but they both professed to have been too busy removing More's books to listen to the conversation. More was condemned, and Rich reaped his reward by being appointed before the end of the year overseer of liveries of lands, and chirographer of common pleas.

Meanwhile the lesser monasteries had been dissolved, and to deal with their revenues there was formed the court of augmentations of the revenue of the crown. This court was a committee of the privy council, and Rich, who was probably at the same time sworn of the council, was made its first chancellor on 19 April 1536. He was returned probably as knight of the shire for Essex to the parliament which met on 8 June and was dissolved on 18 July 1536, and was elected speaker. In his opening speech he compared the king with Solomon for justice and prudence, with Samson for strength and fortitude, and with Absalom for beauty and comeliness, and in his oration at the close of the session he likened Henry to the sun which expels all noxious vapours and brings forth the seeds,





plants, and fruits necessary for the support of human life. He was now perhaps, next to Cromwell, the most powerful and the most obnoxious of the king's ministers. When in the same year the northern rebellion broke out, the insurgents coupled his name with Cromwell's in their popular songs, and in the list of articles they drew up demanded his dismissal and punishment, describing him as a man of low birth and small reputation, a subverter of the good laws of the realm, a maintainer and inventor of heretics, and one who imposed taxes for his own advantage. The failure of the rebellion was followed by the suppression of the remaining religious houses, and Rich devoted himself zealously to the work, being described as the hammer, as Cromwell was the mallet, of the monasteries. Occasionally he visited a monastery himself, but his chief occupation was the administration of their revenues, and it was natural that some of the enormous wealth which passed through his hands should stick to his fingers. In 1539 he was appointed, as groom of the privy chamber, to meet Anne of Cleves at Calais; but he deserted Cromwell in the disgrace which consequently overtook him, and was one of the chief witnesses against his friend and benefactor.

Cromwell's fall was followed by a reaction against the Reformation, and Rich took an active part in the persecution of the reformers, working with Gardiner, and being described by Foxe as one of the papists in Henry's council. He was constant in his attendance at the privy council, and in April 1541 one John Hillary was committed to the Marshalsea for accusing Rich of deceiving the king as to the possessions of the abbey of Keynsham. In 1544 he resigned the chancellorship of the court of augmentations, and in the same year was treasurer of the wars against France and Scotland, accompanying Henry to Boulogne, and assisting in the negotiation of a treaty with France. On 30 Dec. he was again returned to parliament as knight of the shire for Essex. In June 1546 he took part in the examination of Anne Askew . . . , and was present when she was tortured in the Tower; according to her own explicit statement, Wricthesley and Rich 'took pains to rack me with their own hands till I was well nigh dead' . . . The story has been much discussed but never disproved, and 'is perhaps the darkest page in the history of any English statesman' (Froude, iv. 208).<sup>2</sup>

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2

Anne Askew (or Ascue) "b. at Stallingborough, England, c1521; burned at Smithfield, in London, July 16, 1546. English Protestant who, accused of heresy in regard to the sacraments, was imprisoned and tortured, but refused to recant. Her self-possession and skill in argument drew much sympathy, and her account of the events leading up to her martyrdom, published by John Bale, strengthened the Protestant cause." - The New Century Cyclopedia of Names (New York, 1954), 240.





In spite of these proceedings, Rich's position was improved by the accession of Edward VI. Henry had appointed him an assistant executor of his will, bequeathed him 200L, and according to Paget, left instructions that he should be made a peer. On 26 Feb 1547-8 he was created Baron Rich of Leeze (Leighs), Essex. In March Wriothesley was deprived of the lord-chancellorship, owing, it is said, to Rich's intrigues, and on 23 Oct. Rich was appointed lord chancellor. He acquiesced in the violent religious changes made by Somerset, signing the orders in council for the administration of the communion in both kinds and for the abolition of private masses. In 1549 he took part in the proceedings against the Protector's brother, Lord Seymour of Sudeley; having obtained an opinion from the judges and council he conducted the bill of attainder through parliament, and afterwards signed the warrant for his execution. On the outbreak of the rebellion in the same year he summoned the justices before him, and rated them for their neglect to preserve the peace in an harangue printed in Fox (v. 72-5). In October he accompanied Somerset to Hampton Court when the young king was removed thither; but, finding the Protector's party was deserting him, he took the great seal and joined Warwick at Ely House, Holborn. There, on 6 Oct., he described before the lord mayor the abuses of which Somerset was accused; he made a similar harangue at the Guildhall on the 8th, and on the 12th rode to Windsor bearing the news of the council's proceedings against Somerset to the king. He presided at Somerset's examination before the council, drew up the articles against him, obtained his confession, and brought in the bill of pains and penalties, by which the Protector was deprived of all his offices.

Rich may have thought that Warwick would reverse the religious policy of his predecessor, or perhaps the marriage of his daughter Winifred with Warwick's son, Sir Henry Dudley, induced him to side against Somerset; but Warwick's triumph failed to improve his position. Probably against his will, he took part in the proceedings against Bonner and Gardiner. The eighth session of the court appointed to try the latter was held at Rich's house in St. Bartholomew's on 20 Jan. 1551, though at another stage of the proceedings Rich appeared as a witness in the bishop's favour. Similarly he was burdened with the chief part in the measures taken by the council against the Princess Mary. In 1550 he was sent to request her to move to Oking or come to court; she refused, but professed herself willing to accept Rich's hospitality at Leighs Priory. The visit was prevented by a dangerous sickness which broke out in the chancellor's household, and necessitated his absence from the council from June to November. More to Rich's taste were





the measures he took against Joan Bocher . . . and the secretaries of Bocking. . . . In August 1551 he was again sent to Mary at Copped Hall to forbid mass in her household. . . . On 26 Oct. a commission was appointed to transact chancery business because of Rich's illness, and on 21 Dec. he resigned the great seal. Fuller, in his 'Church History,' relates a story communicated to him by Rich's great-grandson, the Earl of Warwick, to the effect that Rich had written a letter to Somerset, who he thought might yet return to power, warning him of some design of Northumberland. In his haste he addressed it merely 'to the duke,' and his servant handed it to the Duke of Norfolk, who revealed its contents to Northumberland. Rich, hearing of the mistake, only saved himself by going at once to the king and resigning the great seal. It is improbable, however, that Norfolk, who made Rich one of his executors, would have betrayed him; at any rate, Rich did not resign the great seal to the king, but to Winchester, Northumberland, and D'Arcy, who were sent to his house for the purpose and there can be no doubt of the genuineness of his illness. The great seal was entrusted for the time to Goodrich, bishop of Ely; but Rich's ill-health continuing, the bishop was definitely appointed lord chancellor on 19 Jan. 1551-2.

Rich now retired to Essex, where he was placed on a commission for the lord-lieutenancy in May; but he was still identified with the government of Northumberland, whom he appointed his proxy in the House of Lords. In November he recommenced his attendances at the privy council, and continued them through the early part of 1553. He was one of the commissioners who decided against Bonner's appeal early in that year, and on 9 July he signed the council's answer to Mary's remonstrance, pronouncing her a bastard and proclaiming Lady Jane Grey. But immediately afterwards he went down into Essex, and, paying no attention to a letter from the council on 19 July requiring him to remain faithful to Jane, declared for Mary. On the 21st a letter from the council ordered him to retire with his company to Ipswich 'until the queen's pleasure be further known;' and on 3 Aug. he entertained Mary at Wanstead on her way to London. His wife attended Mary on her entry into the city, and Rich was at once sworn of her council, and officiated at the coronation.

During Mary's reign Rich took little part in the government, and his attendances at the council were rare. He was

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Joan Bocher, d. 1550, "anabaptist martyr; sometimes called Joan of Kent; friend of Anne Askew . . .; asserted, 1548, that Christ did not 'take flesh of the virgin'; examined by Cranmer, imprisoned, and subsequently burned at Smithfield." - Concise Dictionary of National Biography, 118.





one of the peers summoned to try Northumberland, and he was the only peer who voted against Gardiner's bill for the restoration of the see of Durham. But he vigorously abetted the restoration of the old religion in Essex; at Felsted he at once established masses for the dead, and he was a zealous persecutor of the heretics, examining them himself or sending them up to London, and being present at numerous executions. The excessive number of martyrs in Essex is attributed by Foke to Rich's persecuting activity. In 1557 he was raising forces for the war in France and defence of the Essex sea-coast, and in the following February attended Lord Clinton on his expedition against Brest. In November 1558 he was appointed to accompany Elizabeth to London, and in December was placed on a commission to inquire into lands granted during the late reign. He dissented from the act of uniformity, and in 1566 was summoned to discuss the question of the queen's marriage. He died at Rochford, Essex, on 12 June 1567, and was buried in Felsted church, where a recumbent effigy represents him with a small head and keen features; the inscriptions have been obliterated. . . . His portrait, by Holbein, is preserved among the Holbein drawings in the Royal Library at Windsor. . . .

Rich has been held up to universal execration by posterity; catholics have denounced him as the betrayer of More and Fisher, and protestants as the burner of martyrs. A time-server of the least admirable type, he was always found on the winning side, and he had a hand in the ruin of most of the prominent men of his time, not a few of whom had been his friends and benefactors - Wolsey, More, Fisher, Cromwell, Wriothesley, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, Somerset, and Northumberland. His readiness to serve the basest ends of tyranny and power justifies his description as 'one of the most ominous names in the history of the age' . . . . But his ability as a lawyer and man of business is beyond question. His religious predilections inclined to catholicism; but he did not allow them to stand in the way of his advancement. Few were more rapacious or had better opportunities for profiting by the dissolution of the monasteries; the manors he secured in Essex alone covered a considerable part of the county. It should, however, be acknowledged that he used some of his ill-gotten wealth for a noble object, and that he was a patron of learning . . . . In 1554 he founded a chaplaincy at Felsted, and made provision for the singing of masses and dirges and the ringing of bells. These observances were abolished at the accession of Elizabeth, and in May 1564 Rich founded a grammar school at Felsted, which afforded education to two sons of Oliver Cromwell, to Isaac Barrow, and to Wallis the mathematician. New buildings were commenced in 1860, and Felsted is now the principal school in the eastern counties. Rich also founded almshouses in Felsted, and built the tower of Rochford church. His own seat was





Leighs Priory, which was purchased in 1735 by Guy's Hospital.<sup>4</sup>  
His town house in Cloth Fair, Bartholomew Close, afterward  
called Warwick House, is still standing (1896).<sup>5</sup>

Rich's wife Elizabeth, who died December 15, 1558, was a daughter  
of William Jenkes, a London grocer. He had fifteen legitimate, and  
four illegitimate children.

1. Robert Rich (legitimate), second Baron Rich, the eldest son,  
was born about 1538 and died February 27, 1580/81. Unlike his father,  
he accepted the doctrines of the Reformation. He was employed by  
Elizabeth in various diplomatic negotiations, and was one of the judges  
who tried the Duke of Norfolk for his share in the plot organized by  
the Florentine Roberto di Ridolfi in 1570 to overthrow the queen's  
government with the aid of a Spanish army. He married Elizabeth Baldry.  
Their second son, Robert, born in 1559, was created Earl of Warwick in  
1618. Their grandson Robert (1587-1658), who became the second Earl  
of Warwick in 1619, is remembered because of his activities in behalf of  
the New England colonies. It was largely through his help or influence  
that patents were obtained for Plymouth, the Massachusetts Bay Colony,  
Saybrook, and Rhode Island.

2. Richard Rich (illegitimate) was born about 1560. Though placed  
as a child in the care of one Anthony Browne, he was acknowledged and  
provided for in the will signed by his father in 1567. Lord Rich made  
Robert (see above) his chief heir, entailed the remainder of his estate  
to a cousin Edward Rich, and after that to Richard. Robert also gave  
a remainder to Richard in his will made in 1581. Richard married about

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4

"Between Little Leighs and Felstead . . . formerly stood a priory  
of Augustinian canons founded about 1230 by Ralph Gernon. It had large and  
stately buildings and an extensive park and gardens. At the Dissolution  
in 1530 it was valued at £141 14s. 8d., and granted by Henry VIII to Sir  
Richard Rich, Solicitor-General, created Baron Rich of Leeze or Leighs  
by Edward VI in 1547. By him the priory was converted into a magnificent  
palace with a park of 1,200 acres. After being the seat of the Dukes of  
Manchester and Buckinghamshire, at the end of the eighteenth century the  
house was sold to Guy's Hospital. The Governors pulled down all the  
buildings with the exception of the brick gateway dating from 1458 to  
1485, a porter's lodge, and a part of the quadrangle which was long used  
as a farm-house. The sixteenth-century porter's lodge and adjacent  
buildings are still used as a dwelling-house, and the fine gatehouse, a  
massive quadrangular edifice of red brick in the Tudor style, three  
stories high and with panelled and embattled turrets, is in almost as  
perfect a condition as when first built by Sir Richard Rich." - Harold  
P. Clunn, The Face of the Home Counties, new and revised edition (London,  
n.d.), 144.

5

Pollard, loc. cit.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The scientific aspect of the problem is the question of the origin of the first living organisms. The philosophical aspect is the question of the origin of the first conscious beings.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the scientific aspect of the problem. It is shown that the scientific aspect of the problem is not only a question of the origin of the first living organisms, but also a question of the origin of the first conscious beings.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the philosophical aspect of the problem. It is shown that the philosophical aspect of the problem is not only a question of the origin of the first conscious beings, but also a question of the origin of the first living organisms. The philosophical aspect of the problem is also a question of the origin of the first conscious beings.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the scientific aspect of the problem. It is shown that the scientific aspect of the problem is not only a question of the origin of the first living organisms, but also a question of the origin of the first conscious beings.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the philosophical aspect of the problem. It is shown that the philosophical aspect of the problem is not only a question of the origin of the first conscious beings, but also a question of the origin of the first living organisms. The philosophical aspect of the problem is also a question of the origin of the first conscious beings.



1530 Ann Machell, daughter of John and Jane (Loddington) Machell. Ann's father had been Sheriff of London in 1555. They had six children, including

1. Sir Nathaniel Rich, member of Parliament and merchant adventurer, who was born about 1585 and died in 1636. He served as business agent for his cousin the second Earl of Warwick, and was associated with him in the affairs of the Virginia Company and the Council for New England.<sup>6</sup>

2. Robert Rich, born about 1590. It is believed that he was the "R. Rich" shipwrecked on one of the Bermuda Islands while en route to Virginia in 1609, whose narrative in verse of his adventures, published in 1610 under the title Newes from Virginia, probably suggested scenes in Shakespeare's The Tempest.<sup>7</sup>

3. Elizabeth Rich, who married Sir John Morgan of Chillworth, Surrey. She died in 1633.

4. A daughter, whose first name has not been found, who married, about 1603, Percy Browne. (See BROWNE).

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6

Curtis P. Nettels, The Roots of American Civilization (New York, 1938), 112, 114.

7

The American Genealogist, XXI (April 1945), 234; Concise Dictionary of National Biography, 1101; Justin Winsor, Narrative and Critical History of America (Boston, 1884), III, 155.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
FOR THE YEAR 1900

CHICAGO, ILL.,  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
PRESS, 1901

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
CHICAGO, ILL.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

ROYCE

Robert Royce, who came to Stratford, Connecticut, before 1650, may have been the Robert Royce who married Mary Sims at Martock, Somerset, June 4, 1634. Though land was recorded in his name at Stratford as late as 1658, he appears to have moved to New London, Connecticut, about a year earlier. A shoemaker by trade, he was chosen Scaler of Leather in 1662 and 1667. He also held a number of other town offices, including those of constable in 1660, rate collector in 1667, and townsman (i.e. selectman) in 1663 and 1668. In 1661 he represented New London at the Connecticut General Court. On February 25, 1666/67 he was authorized to keep a tavern, and the same year was excused from military training, presumably because of his age. He died at New London in 1676. His widow Mary subsequently resided in Wallingford, Connecticut, with one of her sons, and died there in 1697. They had eight children, including

Jonathan Royce, who joined in the family move from Stratford to New London, but eventually settled in Norwich, Connecticut. He was made a freeman in October 1663. Prior to leaving Stratford, and probably late in 1656, he married Mary Spinning (See SPINNING) who died about 1658. In June 1660 he took as his second wife Deborah Calkins, daughter of Hugh and Ann, who was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, March 18, 1643/44. He died at Norwich in 1690; and his widow married John Woodward of Lebanon, Connecticut, where she died October 2, 1723 (or 1724). Jonathan had ten children by his second wife, but only one child by his first - a daughter

Mary Royce, born about 1658, who married John Beach at Wallingford in December 1678. (See BEACH). On May 9, 1711, her eldest son Thomas Beach married Hannah Atwater. John Beach died in 1709; and on November 27, 1718, Mary (Royce) Beach became the second wife of John Atwater, Hannah's father. (See ATWATER).

Donald Lines Jacobus, "Parentage of Mary, Wife of John Beach of Wallingford, Conn.," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXX (January 1926), 107-109, and The Granberry Family (Hartford, 1945), 308-309; Frank Farnsworth Starr, Various Ancestral Lines of James Goodwin and Lucy (Morgan) Goodwin of Hartford, Connecticut (Hartford, 1915), I, 296-301; Mary Audentia Smith Anderson, Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale (Independence, Mo., 1929), 383-386.

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SALE

John Sale, husbandman, of the parish of Bledlow, Buckinghamshire, married at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, April 27, 1562, Agnes (\_\_\_\_\_) Byrch, widow of William Byrch of Chartridge, a hamlet in the parish of Chesham. John settled in Chartridge, and spent the rest of his life there. He was buried at Chesham November 15, 1577, and his widow, January 20, 1599/1600. In his will, dated January 20, 1576/77, he gave 2d. to the Cathedral Church of "Lincken," 3s. 4d. to the poor of the parish, and 12d. to the "poor men's box."

Edward Sale, a mercer, eldest of his seven children, was baptized at Chesham April 4, 1563. He was a churchwarden in 1598 and later, and was buried at Chesham December 13, 1620. He married, at Chesham, October 20, 1589, Elizabeth Gifford, daughter of John. She was born about 1567, and buried at Chesham August 14, 1634. They had nine children. The eldest,

Elizabeth Sale, baptized June 8, 1690, married William Preston at Chesham October 11, 1613. She was buried at Chesham February 22, 1633/34. (See PRESTON).

1

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXV (January 1911), 63-65, and LIX (July 1915), 254.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is a complex of many different parts, and that these parts are all found in the same place, and at the same time. This is a strong argument in favor of the theory of spontaneous generation.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the problem of the evolution of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the evolution of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of natural selection. This theory is based on the fact that life is a complex of many different parts, and that these parts are all found in the same place, and at the same time. This is a strong argument in favor of the theory of natural selection.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the problem of the future of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the future of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of the continuation of life. This theory is based on the fact that life is a complex of many different parts, and that these parts are all found in the same place, and at the same time. This is a strong argument in favor of the theory of the continuation of life.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the problem of the origin of the universe. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of the universe, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of the big bang. This theory is based on the fact that the universe is a complex of many different parts, and that these parts are all found in the same place, and at the same time. This is a strong argument in favor of the theory of the big bang.

SAYRE

William Sayre, of Hinwick, parish of Podington, in the hundred of Willey, Bedfordshire, died about 1564. He married Alice Squire (or Sayre), who died between April 20 and June 2, 1567. They had four children, including

William Sayre, probably born in Podington about 1540, who married Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ about 1560. His wife was still living on May 30, 1581, but he died prior to this date. The youngest of their four children,

Francis Sayre, born probably in Podington about 1570, married Elizabeth Atkins in All Saints Church, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, November 15, 1591. He was a mercer, or "silkman," as he is called in the tax roll of 1609-10. He continued to reside at Leighton Buzzard, and died intestate in 1645, his widow Elizabeth being appointed administratrix of his estate in April of that year. Among their eight children was,

Thomas Sayre, baptized at Leighton Buzzard July 20, 1597, a farmer and tanner. Owing to the loss of the parish registers, there is no church record of the date of his marriage nor of his wife's maiden name, but she is said to have been Margaret Aldrich. He emigrated to New England, and is first noted at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1638. In 1640 a group of men from Lynn undertook to establish a settlement on Long Island. They invited Abraham Pierson of Boston to become their minister, who, with seven of the emigrants, entered into a church covenant before they left. The eight "undertakers" purchased a sloop for £80 to transport their families and goods, Thomas and his brother Job Sayre each contributing £5 as his share. This project resulted in the founding of Southampton, New York. In the new community, Thomas became quite active in public affairs, being chosen on divers occasions "to agitate town business," as a selectman and as a holder of other local offices. In 1648 he was allowed payment for the use of his brass drum to summon the faithful to church, and in 1653 for constructing wolf traps. A house which he built in 1648 remained standing until 1912. He died at Southampton in 1670. One of his seven children,

Demaris Sayre, perhaps born in Leighton Buzzard about 1620, married David Atwater about 1645. She died in New Haven, Connecticut, April 1, 1691.

Mary Lovering Holman, Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife Frances Helen Miller (Concord, N.H., 1948), 473-478; Theodore M. Banta, Sayre Family (New York, 1901), 10, 12-24; Francis Atwater, Atwater History and Genealogy (Meriden, Conn., 1901), 97.

MEMO

Reference is made to the letter of the 1st of January 1944, and to the letter of the 1st of February 1944, both of which are attached to this memo.

The above mentioned letters are being forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration.

It is requested that you will be good enough to advise the undersigned of the result of the above mentioned proceedings.

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]  
[Name]  
[Title]  
[Address]  
[City]  
[Country]

Enclosed are two copies of the letter of the 1st of January 1944, and one copy of the letter of the 1st of February 1944.

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]  
[Name]  
[Title]  
[Address]  
[City]  
[Country]



SPINNING

Humphrey Spinning of New Haven, Connecticut, is known to have been there as early as December 4, 1639. He also owned land on Delaware Bay, and at Oyster Bay, Long Island. His wife, whose name is unknown, died at Delaware Bay, leaving him £200. On December 6, 1655 he refused to stand watch, claiming he was but a "sojourner" in New Haven, and too old for the service needed. He died in 1656. A daughter,

Mary Spinning, married, about 1656, Jonathan Royce. (See ROYCE). She died about 1658.

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1

Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, VII (January 1931), 1697; Mary Audentia Smith Anderson, Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale (Independence, Mo., 1929), 389-390.



TAPP

Edmund Tapp of Benington, Hertfordshire, came to New England with the Rev. Peter Prudden. Historians have reason to be grateful to him, for a sworn statement which he made in 1640<sup>2</sup> provides the information that Mr. Prudden's party of Hertfordshire families left England on May 31, 1637 and arrived at Boston the last day of July, dates not otherwise recorded. Tapp took a leading part in the founding of Milford, Connecticut. He and Benjamin Fenn (See FENN) were among the five men who purchased land for the new settlement from the Indians on February 12, 1639; and when the Milford church was organized at New Haven on August 22, 1639, he was chosen as one of "the seven pillars." In October 1643, after Milford relinquished its status as an independent plantation and united with its neighbors to form a colonial government, he was named as an Assistant (i.e. magistrate) of the New Haven Colony. He died at New Haven in 1653, leaving a widow Ann. As her will is dated August 17, 1673, she evidently survive him for about twenty years. A daughter,

Ann (or Anna) Tapp married, first, about 1640, William Gibbard (See GIBBARD), and, second, on December 7, 1665, William Andrews, who died March 4, 1676. She died in 1701.

## 1

James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1862), IV, 253; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, III (January 1926), 641, and List of Officials, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, of Connecticut Colony and of New Haven Colony (New Haven, 1935), 54; The American Genealogist, XVI (July 1939), 6, 28; John Barber White, Ancestry of John Barber White (Haverhill, Mass., 1913), 273; Isabel MacBeath Calder, The New Haven Colony (New Haven, 1934), 47; Federal Writers' Project, History of Milford, Connecticut, 1639-1939 (Milford, 1939), 3; Charles M. Andrews, The Colonial Period of American History (New Haven, 1936), II, 153, 165-166.

## 2

George Sherwood, American Colonists in English Records. First Series. (London, 1932), 35





TOMES

The family name, sometimes spelled Tommes and Tommys, is a patronymic meaning "son of Thomas." It has been found in the records of Long Marston, Gloucestershire, as early as 1429.

John Tommes received a lease of lands called Nolland, etc., in the Manor of Long Marston August 26, 1536, and was present at a court of the manor held January 28, 1540 [1539/40?]. He died between March 20, 1547/48, the date of his will, and May 19, 1548, the date of proof. The name of his first wife is not known. His second wife Alice survived him, and married John Holton of Long Marston. She died between February 30 [sic], 1587/88 and June 4, 1588.

John Tomes, son of John and Alice, received a grant of half the manor of Marston Sicca from Robert, Earl of Leicester, February 8, 1577/78, and died at Long Marston May 25, 1602. He married, first, Ellen (Gunn) Phelps (See GUNNE), and, second, at Wormington, Gloucestershire, August 3, 1601, Ann Warner, who subsequently became the wife of Henry Cooper of Long Marston.

1. Alice Tomes, one of four daughters of John and Ellen, married Thomas Welles, future Governor of Connecticut, soon after July 5, 1615. She died in New England, presumably at Hartford, before 1646. (See WELLES).<sup>2</sup>

2. John Tomes, Alice's half-brother and only child of John and Ann, was born about October 1602. The night of September 10, 1651 he concealed Charles II in his home when the King was a fugitive after the Battle of Worcester. Charles was disguised as "Will Jackson," a servant of Mrs. Jane Lane, and was sent to the kitchen. "The maid, getting supper for her master's friends, asked him to wind up the Jack. Will Jackson obediently attempted it, but hit not the right way, and the annoyed maid asked, 'What county man are you that you know not how to wind up a Jack?' He answered to her satisfaction, 'I am a poor tenant's son of Colonel Lane in Staffordshire. We seldom have roast meat, but when we have we don't make use of a Jack.'"<sup>3</sup>

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Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, Hale, House, and Related Families (Hartford, 1952), 778-780; Lemuel Aiken Welles, "Ancestry of Alice Tomes, Wife of Gov. Thomas Welles of Connecticut," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXXIV (July 1930), 286-290.

2

It has been asserted that Alice Tomes was of royal descent, but this claim is demonstrably erroneous. See Donald Lines Jacobus, "Alleged Royal Ancestry of Alice (Tomes) Welles," The American Genealogist, XXVIII (July 1952), 164-167.

3

Jacobus and Waterman, 780.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject, and to a discussion of the various methods which have been employed for its study.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed examination of the various methods which have been employed for the study of the subject, and to a discussion of the results which have been obtained.

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The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed examination of the various methods which have been employed for the study of the subject, and to a discussion of the results which have been obtained.

THE END

1  
TOMLINSON

George Tomlinson was married to Martha Hyde in January 1600 at St. Peter's Church, in Derby, Derbyshire. According to tradition, he was a native of Yorkshire.

Henry Tomlinson, son of George and Martha, was baptized at St. Peter's Church in November 1606. Tradition says that he came first to New Haven, and thence to Milford, Connecticut. At a General Court held in Milford on December 9, 1652,

Henry Tomlinson propounded to the Court for the gift of a home lott near the water side to sit down in and improve his trade of weaving, which he is resolved to follow wherever he inhabits, which, according to his proposition to follow his trade of weaving, the towne did grant him an acre lott before or against Ensignes lott, out of the land reserved for elders, with this proviso, to follow his trade, and in case of removall from the plantation, he shall resign it to the town, they promising to give him the value of the same as two indifferent men shall Judge thereof.<sup>2</sup>

Soon after this, he was authorized to be "Keeper of the Ordinary" at Milford. "On June 13th, 1654, Henry Tomlinson, Ensign Alexander Bryan, and Mr. Ernst were summoned before the court of New Haven for non-payment of duties on imported wines. The two latter paid their fines, but Henry Tomlinson made decided opposition, claiming that he had paid all legal duties, and under a legal process, caused the arrest of the Governor of the New Haven Colony, believing that the Governor was acting above all law. For this he was called before the court and fined one hundred pounds, which seems to have been only a show of honor for the Governor, as payment was never demanded."<sup>3</sup>

In the autumn of 1656, or the next spring, he moved with his family to Stratford, Connecticut. The record of a town meeting held there on January 2, 1670 states that Henry Tomlinson was "chosen and desired to bee an ordinary keeper, ye which he accepts;" and he continued to operate a tavern in Stratford for some years, dying there March 16, 1681. Alice \_\_\_\_\_, his widow, who was born in 1609, married, second, in 1688, John Birdsey, Sr. She died January 25, 1698.

Tabitha Tomlinson, a daughter of Henry and Alice, married Edward Wooster of Derby, Connecticut in 1669. (See WOOSTER).

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Rev. Samuel Orcutt, Henry Tomlinson and His Descendants in America (New Haven, 1891), 3-15; Rev. Hol'is A. Campbell, William C. Sharpe, and Frank G. Bassett, Seymour, Past and Present (Seymour, Conn., 1920), 574.

2

Land Records of Milford, Vol. I, quoted in Orcutt, 6, note.

3

Orcutt, 8.



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1  
VINCENT

John Vincent of New Haven, Connecticut, died in 1659. He married Rebecca Collins, who died in 1679. A daughter,

Hannah Vincent, baptized November 17, 1639, married, March 28, 1667, Ebenezer Brown. (See BROWN).

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Donald Lines Jacobus, "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, VIII (October 1931), 1930.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject, and to a discussion of the various methods which have been employed for its study. It is in this part that the reader will find the most important results of the researches of other writers, and will be enabled to form a correct opinion of the value of the different theories which have been advanced.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed examination of the various theories which have been advanced, and to a comparison of their merits and demerits. It is in this part that the reader will find the most interesting and valuable results of the researches of other writers, and will be enabled to form a correct opinion of the value of the different theories which have been advanced.

WARD

Richard Ward of Stretton, Rutlandshire, had a son by his first wife, whose name is not known, and seven sons and a daughter by his second wife, Joyce \_\_\_\_\_, who survived him. He was buried at Stretton, July 19, 1635. Later that same year his widow emigrated to Watertown, Massachusetts, with her son John, daughter Mary, and Mary's husband. Before 1637 the four of them moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut. Joyce Ward died between November 15, 1640, the date of her will, and February 24, 1641, when her estate was inventoried by George Hubbard<sup>2</sup> and Leonard Chester.

Mary Ward, born in 1607, daughter of Richard and Joyce, married John Fletcher at Stretton before 1630. (See FLETCHER). After his death in 1662, she married John Clark of Milford, who died February 6, 1674. Her last years were apparently spent in Farmington, Connecticut, where she died January 22, 1679.

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Charles Henry Cory, Lineal Ancestors of Rhoda (Axtell) Cory (1937), Vol. II, Part II, 211-214, 273-274; Donald Lines Jacobus, An American Family, Botsford-Marble Ancestral Lines (New Haven, 1933), 27.

2

Afterwards of Milford and Guilford, Connecticut. Ancestor of Mary Hubbard Livingstone Clark.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the nucleus. It is shown that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the molecule. It is shown that the structure of the molecule is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the crystal. It is shown that the structure of the crystal is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the liquid. It is shown that the structure of the liquid is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the gas. It is shown that the structure of the gas is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.



1  
WATTS

Richard Watts, a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, as early as 1639, was among those who received land "by the courtesie of the town," his home lot being on the west side of the "road from George Steel's to the Great Swamp." He probably died in 1655.<sup>2</sup> His second wife Elizabeth died between February 28, 1665/66, the date of her will, and April 17, 1666, when an inventory of her estate was taken. She bequeathed £10 to her "cousin" Mary Smith in Banbury, Oxfordshire. A daughter,

Eleanor Watts ran into trouble when, for reasons now unknown, she and a certain John Reynolds "harbored" some "Rouges [i.e. Indians] that brake pryson." At a Particular Court held in Hartford August 21, 1646, she was fined £5 and ordered whipped. Reynolds received a similar sentence, and Richard Watts went surety for his fine. On December 23, 1647, Eleanor married Nathaniel Browne of Hartford. (See BROWNE). She married, second, Jasper Clements, who died at Middletown, Connecticut, October 16, 1677, and, third, Nathaniel Willett of Hartford, who died January 4, 1697/98. She herself died in Middletown September 28, 1703.

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The American Genealogist, XXII (January 1946), 159-163; James Hammond Trumbull, Memorial History of Hartford County (Boston, 1896), I, 266; Edward Warren Day, One Thousand Years of Hubbard History (New York, 1895), 270, 272.

2

Mary Hubbard Livingstone Clark, wife of David Sanders Clark, is a descendant of Richard Watts through his daughter Elizabeth Watts, who married George Hubbard of Middletown in 1640.



WELLES

Thomas Welles of Stourton, in Whichford, Warwickshire, was buried there August 30, 1558. He married, first, Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_, who was buried at Whichford January 11, 1552/53, and, second, at Whichford October 28, 1553, Elizabeth Bryan. A son by his first wife,

Robert Welles, who was probably baptized at Whichford November 6, 1540, was buried there September 24, 1617. He married Alice \_\_\_\_\_, who died subsequent to July 5, 1615. Their son,

Thomas Welles became the fourth Governor of Connecticut. Although nothing specific is known of his boyhood or youth, a reference in the inventory of his estate to books in English and Latin suggests that he may have had some formal education. He received a house and lands in Burmington, Warwickshire, from his father and older brother on July 5, 1615, shortly before his marriage to Alice Tomes. (See TOMES). Within a few years, he and his wife acquired six children, but the size of his family did not deter him from bringing them all to New England. They were in Boston by June 9, 1636, and may have had a house in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as the previous February. Apparently before leaving England, he became owner of a share in the so-called Piscataqua Patent for lands in Southern New Hampshire, an enterprise which numbered among its supporters Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brook, and Sir Richard Saltonstall.

Once in New England, he soon decided to join many of his Cambridge neighbors in their effort to found a settlement at Hartford in the Connecticut Valley. Thomas Welles' first known participation in Connecticut public affairs was on March 28, 1637, when he served as a member of a court held in Hartford. From that date onward his name appears repeatedly on the pages of the colonial records for almost twenty-three years. He served as magistrate (Assistant) continuously from 1637 to 1652, as Treasurer of the Colony from 1639 to 1641 and from 1648 to 1652, and as Secretary of the Colony from 1640 to 1648. He was appointed alternate Commissioner of the United Colonies in 1648, and Commissioner in 1649, 1654 (when he did not serve), and 1659.

While holding these offices, he was called upon to serve on various important committees. These included committees to complete the Fundamental Orders (1639), to confer with Mr. Fenwick of the Saybrook Colony about a treaty of combination (also 1639), to formulate criminal laws (1642), to enlarge the liberties of the Patent (1645), and to draw up an agreement

## 1

Lemuel Aiken Welles, "The English Ancestry of Gov. Thomas Welles of Connecticut," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXVI (July 1926), 279-305; Edward Stanley Welles, The Life and Public Services of Thomas Welles, Fourth Governor of Connecticut (Wethersfield, 1940); Donald Lines Jacobus, An American Family, Pottsford-Marble Ancestral Lines (New Haven, 1933), 29, and List of Officials of Connecticut Colony and New Haven Colony (New Haven, 1935), 60; Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, Fale, House, and Related Families (Hartford, 1952), 777-779.







with Mr. Fenwick (1648). In 1653 he and David Wilton, with two agents from the New Haven Colony, were sent to treat with the Governor, Council, and General Court of Massachusetts about war with the Dutch at Manhattan and the correct interpretation of the Articles of Confederation,

In February 1653/54, after the death of Governor John Haynes, the freemen of Connecticut named Thomas Welles as Moderator of the General Court. The following May he was chosen Deputy Governor; and, owing to the absence of the new Governor, Edward Hopkins, in England, he presided at all the meetings of the General Court for a year. He was elected Governor in 1655 and 1658, and Deputy Governor again in 1656, 1657, and 1659.

His house lot in Hartford was on what is now Governor Street. After the death of his wife Alice, he married Elizabeth (Deming) Foote, widow of Nathaniel Foote of Wethersfield, and in 1646 (presumably at the time of their marriage) transferred his residence thither. In 1659 the Commissioners of the United Colonies ordered that six yards of trading cloth be delivered to Deputy Governor Welles for distribution among the principal Indians at Wethersfield "who attended Mr. Pierson and refrained from powwowing and labor on the Lord's Day."

Welles died January 14, 1659/60, "very suddainly," according to Governor Winthrop, "being very well at supper and dead before midnight."<sup>2</sup> His second wife died between August 16, 1682 and September 3, 1683.

Mary Welles, born about 1618, daughter of Gov. Thomas and Alice, married, by 1642, Timothy Baldwin, of Milford, Connecticut. (See BALDWIN I). She died at Milford July 21, 1647.

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Quoted by L. A. Welles, 302.



: 1  
WILMOT

Benjamin Wilmot, born about 1590, and his wife Ann settled in New Haven, Connecticut perhaps as early as 1641 when their son Benjamin is first on record there. At a court held in New Haven May 2, 1648; "Old Goodman Willmote . . . tooke the oathe of fidelittie." On May 1, 1654, "Old Goodman Willmot desired the Court, that his son William may be freed from training which was considered, and with reference to his own age, his wife's weakness, and their living at a Farm, his Son was freed, only is to attend as other Farmers do." Benjamin died August 18, 1669, and his wife October 7, 1668. A daughter

Ann Wilmot married in 1640 William Bunnell. (See BUNNELL). She died before May 1654.

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1

Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Wilmot Family of New Haven, Conn.," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LIX (January 1905), 67, and "Families of Ancient New Haven," New Haven Genealogical Magazine, VIII (January 1932), 1981; Mary Audentia Smith Anderson, Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith and Emma Hale (Independence, Mo., 1929), 333.

1880

My dear Mr. [Name],

I have just received your letter of the 15th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same. I have been thinking much lately of the future of our country and the progress of civilization. It seems to me that we are in a critical period of our history and that the decisions we make now will determine the fate of our people for many years to come. I am sure that you share these thoughts and are working hard to make the best of the situation.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]

Enclosed find a copy of the report of the [Committee] on the [Subject] of the [Date]. I have no doubt that it will be of great interest to you. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]



1  
WOOD

John Wood, yeoman, of Roydon, Essex, was probably born about 1570-30, and was buried December 7, 1635, leaving no will. About 1602 he married Jane \_\_\_\_\_, who died at Roydon September 2, 1649, and was buried there two days later. They had seven children, including

1. John Wood, the eldest, born about 1603, who was evidently ordained to the ministry. As a Puritan, he was ejected from his living either in 1660 or 1662. He died at Roydon in 1665.

2. Mary Wood, their second child, baptized at Roydon November 10, 1605, married Richard Platt there January 26, 1628/29. After accompanying her husband to New England, she was admitted to the church at Milford, Connecticut August 15, 1641. She was buried at Milford March 24, 1675/76. (See PLATT).

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The American Genealogist, XXXI (July 1955), 157, 159, 169-170.



WOOSTER

Edward Wooster, born about 1622, was one of the original settlers of Derby, Connecticut. In 1651 he obtained permission from the town of Milford to settle in the northern part of the township, then known as Paugasset; and in 1654 he and probably Thomas Langdon built houses on a stretch of meadow near the east bank of the Naugatuck River. This two house settlement constituted the beginning of the village which eventually became Derby. It is probable that Wooster was attracted to the site by the suitability of the land for raising hops, as he is known to have attempted to set out a "hop garden" while living at Milford. To irrigate the meadow, he dug a trench or race which subsequently caused the river to shift its course.

For eleven or twelve years, Wooster and his family apparently had no neighbors except the Langdons, and two other families which lived half a mile and a mile away. The surrounding countryside remained a wilderness. In May 1659 Wooster sought to determine where and of whom he should receive pay for seven wolves he had killed at or near Paugasset. He was told by the New Haven Court that "if Paugasset stand in relation to Milford as a part of them, then he is to receive his pay there, but if they stand as a plantation or village of themselves, then they themselves must bear it; nevertheless, it being thought by some that both New Haven and Milford have benefit by killing wolves at Paugasset, it was agreed that it should be recommended to both the towns to see what would be freely given him in recompence of his service in thus doing."<sup>2</sup> There is no indication that he ever received any reward.

In May 1667, after the New Haven Colony had been absorbed by Connecticut, he petitioned the Connecticut General Court "in behalf of some in Paugasset, . . . for the privilege of a plantation and a church." The court gave them two years to increase their number so as to be able to maintain a minister. When they were unable to meet this requirement within the stipulated period, Wooster was successful in getting the time extended for another two years; and the court appointed him constable for 1669. It was not until May 1675, however, that he and his fellow settlers finally persuaded the court to grant them "the power and privilege of a plantation," and name their settlement Derby, in honor of the chief town of the shire from which some of the inhabitants had come.

"Tradition says . . . that his house stood on the east side of the river road at Old Town, a little south of the parting of the two roads going north, one to Ansonia along the river bank and the other up to the Episcopal burying ground."<sup>3</sup>

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Donald Lines Jacobus, "Edward Wooster of Derby, Conn., and Some of His Descendants," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXV(July, 1921), 175-176, 181, 189, 196; Rev. Hollis A. Campbell, William C. Sharpe, and Frank G. Bassett, Seymour, Past and Present (Seymour, Conn., 1920), 9, 599-600, 604-605; Samuel Orcutt and Ambrose Beardsley, The History of the Old Town of Derby, Connecticut (Springfield, Mass., 1880), 12, 21-22, 28-31, 45, 754, 780-782.

2

Orcutt, 12.

3

Ibid., 781.





His first wife is believed to have been a sister of Thomas Langdon; his second was Tabitha Tomlinson, whom he married in 1669. (See TOMLINSON). He died in Derby July 8, 1689, aged 67. A son by his second wife,

Sylvester Wooster of Derby, died November 16, 1712. He married Susanna \_\_\_\_\_, who married, second, November 30, 1713, Samuel Washburn, and, third, in 1724, \_\_\_\_\_ Northrop. A son,

Nathaniel Wooster, born about 1709, lived in what is now Oxford, Connecticut, which was then part of the township of Derby. He married Margaret Kirby. (See KIRBY). "In May 1747 he was convicted, with Samuel Weed and Daniel Tucker, of 'counterfeiting the bills of publick credit in this Colony,' the penalty being corporal punishment and the forfeiture of his entire estate." <sup>4</sup> He died in 1779. A son,

Samuel Wooster, of Oxford, served in the French and Indian War, in 1757 as a private in Captain Woodruff's militia company, and in 1760 in the First Company of the Third Connecticut Regiment. His wife was Mary Delavan, probably the "widow Mary Wooster," who died February 13, 1823, aged 84. A daughter,

Mary Wooster, born December 10, 1770, married Jared Bartholomew of Derby, August 17, 1793. She died February 13, 1813. (See BARTHOLOMEW).

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4

Jacobus, 189.















